

WILEY B. RUTLEDGE
IS NOMINATED FOR
SUPREME COURT,
BROWN FOR OPA

Roosevelt Sends Name of
Former St. Louisan to
Senate as Successor to
James F. Byrnes as As-
sociate Justice.

FLYNN IS APPOINTED
ENVOY TO AUSTRALIA

Democratic National
Chairman Notified in
'Dear Eddie' Letter —
Josh Lee Designated
for Civil Air Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nominations of Wiley B. Rutledge, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and of Prentiss M. Brown, former Michigan Senator, to be Price Administrator. The President also nominated Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to be Minister to Australia, succeeding Nelson Johnson, who is retiring from the diplomatic service.

Josh Lee, former Senator from Oklahoma, was nominated to membership on the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Rutledge to Succeed Byrnes. The 48-year-old Rutledge, former dean of the law school at Washington University, St. Louis, will take the place vacated on the Supreme Court bench when James F. Byrnes was appointed Economic Stabilization Director. Brown will replace Leon Henderson, who announced several weeks ago he was resigning because of a back ailment and poor eyesight. Henderson agreed to serve until his successor could take over.

Brown, a former House member from Michigan before going to the Senate, was defeated for reelection in November, as was Lee. Flynn, in addition to serving as Minister to Australia, will be the personal representative of the President with the rank of Ambassador in the Southwest Pacific area. He has called a meeting of the Democratic National Committee for next Monday to act on his resignation and choose a successor. Postmaster General Walker, who previously was national chairman, is expected by some persons to get the job.

Letter to 'Dear Eddie.' The White House disclosed that Roosevelt had sent Flynn a letter Friday informing him of his plan to nominate him as Minister and of his appointment as a sort of roving ambassador. The letter, addressed to "Dear Eddie," follows:

"I am sending your nomination

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25 to 28 Tonight

THE TEMPERATURES
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ATLANTIC U-BOAT DEATH TOLL 4000; RISE IN SHIP LOSS LIKELY IN WINTER

**6400 Casualties in Area
Since Pearl Harbor —
73 Perished, 87 Missing
in 6 Sinkings An-
nounced Last Week.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—The perilous task of sailing merchant ships in the submarine-infested Atlantic has taken the lives of at least 4000 and perhaps more than 6000 men since Pearl Harbor.

The destruction of six cargo vessels in the Western Atlantic announced last week caused the loss of more seamen than had been reported in any previous week in several months, when the ship toll was higher.

There were indications that life would be still tougher for the sailors in the winter operations. Seamen stand less chance of survival after torpedoings in the cold months when they face heavy storms, icy waters and shorter hours of daylight.

Increased Losses Predicted.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the War Shipping Administration, recently said, "We may encounter an increase in ship losses during the winter months because submarine operations are much easier to carry on at that time."

Seventy-three men were killed and 87 were listed as missing as the result of the six sinkings, announced last week. These raised the casualty list for the 557 Allied and neutral merchantmen reported sunk in the Western Atlantic over the 6400 mark. At least 3906 men have been killed and 2521 others have been recorded as missing, with most of the latter considered lost.

The Navy announced last night 221 merchantmarine casualties—421 dead and 2720 missing—were reported from Sept. 27, 1941, to Dec. 21, 1942, resulting directly from enemy action against American ships only.

Many Captains Lost.

The list of ships against whom the danger of submarines, planes and mines, as well as the elements, has been hit hard, too. At least 61 captains of American ships have been lost in actions on all seas, and 17 Allied masters have been captured in Western Atlantic operations alone.

In the sinkings announced last week, one ship's captain was drowned, another's fate is unknown, and a third was taken prisoner aboard a U-boat.

4 U-Boats Attack Freighter at Once, Sink It; 40 Men Rescued.

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 11 (AP).—Four German submarines came to the surface on a black night in the Atlantic recently to sink a United Nations merchantman, according to the stories of survivors who have reached here.

Forty survivors of this ship and another 40 rescued from another ship torpedoed in another section of the Atlantic have arrived here.

Few of the men would say much about the sinkings. One did say, however, that just before his ship was sunk he saw the dark outlines of four submarines nearby.

"You could see the trails of the torpedoes they were firing," he said, adding that "they didn't seem to be shooting at anything in particular—just firing in every which way."

One of the torpedoes blasted the ship, however, and it went down. After three hours in lifeboats, the men were picked up.

Two U-Boats Reported Sunk Attacking Convoy.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—United States Navy patrol planes and Royal Air Force coastal command bombers were credited officially today with the "almost certain" destruction of two Axis submarines while escorting an important convoy across the Atlantic to Britain.

At least six other submarines were damaged, either by warships or planes, in attempted attacks on the convoy over a period of four days, the Admiralty and Air Ministry announced.

British, Polish and Norwegian warships as well as United States, British and Canadian planes participated in the escort job.

The announcement said the convoy "did not escape without loss," but listed only one torpedo hit on a merchant vessel in its account of the crossing.

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New 100-Billion War Budget

Continued From Page One.

ference is that about 170 billion are available in unspent war appropriations and authorizations. About two-thirds of this amount is already obligated or committed. The President told reporters that, if additional money was not appropriated, essential contracts could not be let. Some of the unexpended balances were earmarked by statute for certain items and cannot be shifted to other items in revised war programs.

Invites Conferences.

In general, the message was as conciliatory toward Congress as his state-of-the-Union address. He struck an entirely new note when he said he would be happy to meet with the appropriate committees of Congress at any and all times to discuss the methods by which they proposed to attain the objectives outlined in the message.

"We are at one," he said, "in our desire to quickly win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens."

This was interpreted as meaning that, from now on, he would call in Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats, who have not been frequent visitors to the White House, not only to confer on fiscal but on other proposed legislation.

The message was general to the point of vagueness about how the additional funds could be collected. "I hope," the President wrote, "that the Congress in working out a revenue program will consider that fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenue, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury or non-essential spending."

The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Furthermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promote maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Taxes on Higher Incomes.

"I cannot ask Congress to impose the necessary heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes," the President wrote, "but very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity."

"He explained to reporters that by this he meant the limitation to \$25,000 net individual income after taxes and other necessary charges, taxation of future issues of existing tax-exempt securities, and consolidation of individual income tax returns. He remarked that it was a real danger in time of war for an individual to have more than a \$25,000 net annual income."

Munitions Expenditure.

The budget recommendations call for tremendous stepping up of war expenditures and a small cutting down on non-war costs. Munitions expenditures will be increased from 43 billion to 66 billion, military and civilian pay, subsistence and travel from 15 billion to 21 billion; industrial construction, however, will be decreased from six billion to two billion and other construction (camps, training facilities, etc.) from eight billion to five billion, while other miscellaneous items, including agricultural lend-lease will be stepped up from five billion to six billion.

The proposed war expenditures, he told reporters were kept in general terms because specific items would give information to the enemy. The message said that the necessary information would be given Congress this spring.

In the non-war expenditures, the budget bore out forecasts that appropriations recommended for the anti-trust division of the Justice Department and the Rural Electrification Administration would be cut. The recommendation for the anti-trust division was \$1,600,000 as compared with the actual appropriation of \$1,800,000 for 1943. The recommendation for the REA was \$2,683,000 as compared with the actual appropriation of \$3,500,000.

Expenditures of the REA during next year, however, were estimated at \$4,700,000 as compared with the estimate of \$5,500,000 for this year. Last fiscal year actual expenditures amounted to \$9,124,000.

In the interests of good ethics, the President said that newspapers should print a table in the budget showing that "non-war" expenditures would decrease from \$6,516,000,000 in 1939 to \$4,124,000,000 next year. The estimated saving between this year and next year was put at \$458,000,000, despite the fact that Veterans' Administration payments would be \$265,000,000 higher next year.

When a reporter at the seminar observed that this "looked like pretty good BYRD shooting," the President merely smiled but made no oral comment.

In the message, the President said that he would be glad to cooperate with Congress in effecting further reductions in "non-war" expenditures, but pointed out that "we are fast approaching the subsistence level of government." Further reductions, he said, would necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.

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Budget Message Highlights

AM transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billions of dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. . . This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to two billion dollars just before Pearl Harbor; they now exceed six billion dollars and they will average more than eight billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944.

Victory cannot be bought by any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people.

Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we do need.

I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc.

My recommendations contemplate that for the fiscal year 1944, 96 cents of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only four cents for all the so-called "non-war" purposes.

War financing has raised the requirement for interest on the public debt from 1041 million dollars in 1940 . . . to an estimated . . . 300 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944.

By the end of the current fiscal year, the public debt will total 135 billion dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 210 billion dollars.

I believe we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944.

On the basis of present legislation, we expect to meet 34 per cent of the total estimated Federal expenditures by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944. If the objective proposed in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of expenditures during the fiscal year 1944.

It is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity.

We should remember that helping to finance the war is the privilege mainly of those who still enjoy the receipt of incomes as civilians during the war.

The soldiers of the fighting forces and the workmen engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of free men.

Taxes probably will never revert to their pre-war level. But substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible.

further reductions were possible, but declined to say where.

Subsidies to Agriculture.

Government subsidies to agriculture, however, were increased, partly because of bookkeeping transactions and partly because Congress did not appropriate funds for the 1942 parity payments. Part of the soil conservation payments will be used to stimulate production.

"This fund," the message said, "will not be used for restriction of production except for less needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the general war production goals."

A reporter observed that this might be called "policing" of farm production. The President denied this, explaining there would be "incentive" payments for increased production of needed commodities.

The President appealed in the message for the end of special efforts blocs, whose unrestricted efforts might start a rising cost of living spiral.

"I have read of this bloc and that bloc and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc."

Economic Stabilization.

The President, in concluding his message, made this statement: "The economic stabilization program, although born of war necessity, will greatly facilitate postwar reconstruction. A determined policy of war taxation and savings will aid in making the postwar problems manageable by reducing the volume of additional borrowing and supporting the stabilization program. Because of the unavoidable magnitude of the interest-bearing debt, taxes probably will never revert to their prewar level. But substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible and will go hand-in-hand with a greater human security if the underlying fiscal structure is kept sound."

A reporter asked whether this meant that the economic stabilization program would be continued for years after the war. The President said this was not his intention.

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15 BILLIONS SPENT FOR RELIEF SINCE '35, REPORT SHOWS

**Details Are Contained in
507-Page Document
Sent to Congress by
Roosevelt.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—President Roosevelt reported to Congress today that the Government spent more than 15 billion dollars on emergency relief activities from 1935 up to the end of the 1942 fiscal year last June 30.

The major part of the money, the President said, was spent by the Works Projects Administration, which he recently ordered liquidated because of the decline of relief activities due to the war.

Details of the expenditures on relief were contained in a 507-page report which the President sent to Congress today. It listed expenditures up to June 30 of \$15,084,249,293, including \$10,314,422,219 by WPA, \$1,144,172,873 by the Department of Agriculture, \$273,857,401 by the War Department, \$89,569,481 by the Navy, \$203,028,931 by the Department of Interior, \$592,623,594 by the Civilian Conservation Corps and \$329,515,566 by the National Youth Administration.

The report showed that of \$15,243,092,663 made available by Congress in emergency relief appropriations since 1935, there remained on June 30 last an unexpended balance of \$138,843,369.

Reflecting the sharp upturn in employment due to the nation's all-out war effort, the report disclosed that relief expenditures dropped from \$2,617,974,768 in the 1939 fiscal year to \$913,376,716 in 1942.

**U. S. BOMBERS SMASH BRIDGE
OVER IRRAWADDY IN BURMA**

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (AP).—Heavy and medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force dealt a blow to Japanese communications between Northern and Southern Burma yesterday by knocking down the central span of the Myittha bridge near Mandalay, an American communique announced today.

"This bridge, carrying all vehicular traffic as well as rail traffic across the Irrawaddy, was vital to enemy movements in Central Burma," the communique said.

American fighters based in India, doubling as light bombers, attacked Japanese supply depots in Northeastern Burma with explosives and machine guns.

**RUSSIA TO GET PREFERENCE
IN WAR SHIPMENTS, IKES SAYS**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Secretary of Interior Ickes told a Russian relief luncheon today that he had received a communication from President Roosevelt directing that Russia henceforth be given preference in shipments of war materials to the fronts.

Asked later to amplify his statement, Ickes told reporters that the White House doubtless would be saying more on this subject soon. There was no immediate comment available at the White House.

While Ickes did not amplify his remarks, some of his listeners expressed the opinion he was talking about the doubling of shipments to members of the United Nations.

Gable at Fort Wright, Wash. FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, Wash., Jan. 11 (AP).—Second Air Force Headquarters announced today that First Lieut. Clark Gable, who received his aerial gunner's wings Jan. 7, has been assigned to the Second Air Force and arrived here last night. The announcement said the former film star was not expected to remain long at this base.

LORD HALIFAX' SON WOUNDED

YORKSHIRE, England, Jan. 11 (AP).—Richard Frederick Wood, 22 years old, youngest son of Ambassador and Lady Halifax, has been wounded seriously while serving with British forces in the Middle East, his relatives were advised today.

Another son, Peter Wood, was killed last October in the Middle East.

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U.S., CHINA SIGN PACT ENDING EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS

**London Also Makes Treaty With Chungking
Abolishing Special Privileges for
Foreigners in Orient.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—China and the United States signed a treaty today abolishing the system of extraterritorial rights in China.

A similar treaty, effective immediately, was signed simultaneously in London between Great Britain and China.

In effect, the treaties abolishing extraterritorial rights place China on a footing of equality with the other United Nations. China is assured that its sovereignty in postwar years will not be impaired by a system granting special rights and privileges in China to foreigners.

The intention of Britain and the United States to end the system of extraterritorial rights by treaty was announced by the two governments last October, and some weeks later draft treaties were submitted to the Chinese Government.

The treaty was signed by Secretary of State Hull and the Chinese Ambassador, Wei Tao-ming, who employed white brush and ink box for his Chinese signature. The pact was signed in English script.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in messages to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain, expressed "the gratification of the Chinese Government and people" and added: "This is to me a signal proof of solidarity among the United Nations not only for the purpose of war but also for winning the peace."

The treaty and accompanying notes provide for adjustment of various matters connected with the relinquishment of extraterritoriality.

Among the more important provisions: Relinquishment by the United States of its extraterritorial jurisdiction; relinquishment of special rights acquired under the Boxer protocol of 1901, including the right to station troops in China; relinquishment of special rights related to the system of treaty ports, the diplomatic quarter at Peking, and the international settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, including the special courts at Shanghai.

Existing rights or titles of American nationals with regard to real property in China are assured, but such

WAR BUDGET TO BE STUDIED CLOSELY, CONGRESSMEN SAY

McKellar Asserts Senate Committee 'Will Go Into Every Request' to Bar Waste.

GEORGE PREDICTS ENFORCED LOANS

Wallgren Pleased With Roosevelt Pay-as-You-Go Suggestion—Other Comment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Congressional leaders said today that President Roosevelt's 109-billion-dollar budget would be subjected to careful scrutiny to prevent any waste of funds in carrying out the war effort.

Acting Chairman McKellar (Dem., Tennessee), said the Senate Appropriations Committee intended to go into every request for funds, even if it took all of the time of the members from other congressional duties.

"We are all intensely desirous of aiding the war effort in every way," he told reporters, "but we will be on the lookout at all times for the Government's interests in these appropriations."

Senator Lodge (Rep., Massachusetts), a member of the committee, said he felt sure Congress would be willing to vote "all the money that is needed to win the war," adding: "But every appropriation is going to have to be justified."

George for Forced Loans. Chairman George (Dem., Georgia), of the Senate Finance Committee said he was glad the President had set a goal of obtaining half of prospective output currently through taxes or enforced savings.

"In my judgment," George said, "the whole amount of additional money to be raised currently will have to come from enforced loans. I do not believe we can increase direct taxes very much."

Senator Wallgren (Dem., Washington) said he was particularly pleased with President Roosevelt's suggestion for pay-as-you-go collection of income taxes and hoped that the proposal would be adopted speedily by Congress.

Senator Byrd (Dem., Virginia), commented that the new budget would require "a change in the way of thinking" and that the Congress would have to be "staggered in its proportions."

Non-Defense Cuts Urged. Other comment included: Senator Nye (Rep.) North Dakota—"The budget appears to be affording some reductions in non-defense spending but not nearly so much as can be accomplished if the Congress will use its knife on the overload of personnel employed right here in Washington. There must be a chance to study the message before one can comment generally upon it, but offhand I would say there had been little enough thought of a chance to lessen defense expenditures. With 96 cents of every dollar being spent going to the war cause, we must see that a chance to save rests there largely. I believe these savings can be accomplished without in the slightest degree jeopardizing the war effort."

House Republican Leader Martin, Massachusetts: "I couldn't hear the message very well while it was being read (the House loud speaker system was out of order), but apparently there is a lot of work for Congress in scrutinizing the requests, and it also would appear that the people are going to be asked to tighten up their belts a little more."

Representative Taber (Rep., New York), ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee: "Of course, everyone wants to see what's needed for the war, but when he talks about an international WPA and other such schemes, it is a menace to a permanent peace. The President showed us plainly places where we could cut."

Pay-As-You-Go Tax Predicted. Beardsley Ruml, sponsor of a pay-as-you-go income tax plan, yesterday predicted "early action by Congress" and expressed hope the legislation could be approved by March 1, 15 days before 1942 tax returns are due.

"The strong interest everywhere in the pay-as-you-go plan will result in early action by Congress," the chairman of New York's Federal Reserve Bank said. "In this way the ground will be cleared for other urgent wartime measures."

"The questions which have been raised can and will be answered. I feel sure we can all look forward to a successful solving of our old income tax debt problem."

Ruml recalled President Roosevelt's approval of pay-as-you-go in principle, noting that the only question the President raised was whether the Treasury would lose money. Ruml told reporters the total loss over a generation's time would be about the same as one month's Government expenditures.

In return for this, he asserted, the country would remedy "an old defect in our income tax procedure, a defect which has now had the result of putting 27 million income taxpayers in debt for the tax on their last year's income."

Their Nominations Sent to Senate



PRENTISS M. BROWN

EDWARD J. FLYNN

JOSH LEE

The Senate was asked today by President Roosevelt to confirm Flynn as Minister to Australia, Lee as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Brown as Price Administrator.

'Who's Who' of Supreme Court Nominee

Continued From Page One.

mies, without proving specific criminal acts.

His View on Gang Menace.

"We shall not overcome the gang menace by relying on our present legal machinery and our present conceptions of crime," Dean Rutledge said. "The gang system operates to conceal evidence of specific acts, and when such evidence exists, it terrorizes witnesses and jurors."

"It may be that we shall be driven to adopt forms of law which will recognize and define public enemies, and will make it possible to remove them without conviction of specific acts. This will be difficult, but there are possible ways to do it."

As such possible methods, he suggested investigation of gangsters' incomes in relation to their known business activities, extension of vagrancy statutes, and inquiry into the established associations of individuals. If men could not be convicted and imprisoned by such methods, he said, they could at least be placed under bonds and required to make reports to the authorities. While such measures have not since been generally enacted, the end sought has been accomplished in part by the increased activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and by use of the statutes against income tax evasion.

Child Labor Legislation. Dean Rutledge entered vigorously into the discussion of the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, which was submitted by Congress to the states after the Supreme Court had twice held enactments against child labor to be unconstitutional, as a violation of state rights.

"Three times," Rutledge wrote, "the Congress has overwhelmingly declared regulation of child labor to be an appropriate function of the Federal Government. But this view has been overruled by the views of five men who happen to constitute a majority of the Supreme Court."

Before a House committee at Jefferson City, he argued for ratification of the amendment, against former Senator James A. Reed, who represented the American Bar Association, and representatives of Catholic, Lutheran, and farm groups. The opposition to ratification prevailed here and in other states, and the amendment has never become part of the Constitution.

For National Incorporations. He proposed a national incorporation law to supersede the state chartering system, at least for corporations in interstate commerce. He gave credit for this idea to Charles Nagel, who had advocated such a plan when he was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's cabinet, and to another distinguished St. Louis lawyer, Frederick W. Lehmann, who had made a like proposal while serving as Solicitor General of the United States. He referred to their opinions as the "St. Louis School of Thought" on this subject. He cited also an endorsement of the same idea by Robert S. Brookings, former head of Washington University Corporation and founder of Brookings Institution.

In 1935 he renewed his advocacy of national incorporation in an article written for the Post-Dispatch in support of the Wheeler-Rayburn utility holding company bill. "The system of state incorporation," he wrote, "has produced the holding company and the whole train of speculative devices which have appeared during its lifetime. In so far as the holding company is permitted to continue in interstate commerce, it should be required to do so by qualifying under a national incorporation act."

Referring to the prior suggestions of Nagel and Lehmann, Dean Rutledge said:

"Had this wise counsel been followed, it is probable that the holding company never would have appeared; at any rate, it could not have attained its present power. What colossal loss this might have saved the American people probably never will be known. It must not be repeated."

He upheld President Roosevelt's proposal that control of local utilities should be taken from a few financial centers and that interstate power holding companies should be placed in the way to ultimate extinction.

"Freedom of Thought We Hate." With other members of the Law School faculty, he protested against a bill pending before the Arkansas Legislature early in 1935, to make possession and distribution of sedition literature a felony. Quoting from an utterance of Justice

RUTLEDGE HOPES TO VISIT ST. LOUIS AFTER SENATE CONFIRMS HIS NOMINATION

WILEY B. RUTLEDGE JR., nominated today by President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, hopes to visit St. Louis following confirmation of his nomination by the Senate, he told friends here by telephone today.

He had been scheduled to address a joint meeting of the Washington University Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. Jan. 21, but he informed Arno Haack, executive secretary of the university Y. M. C. A., that he could not say whether he could be here at that date. Haack said the Y. M. C. A. board of which Rutledge was a member during his years as dean of the Washington University Law School, would meet in early February.

Rutledge also informed William W. Crowds, president of the St. Louis Bar Association, that he would be happy to attend a meeting of the organization when arrangements could be made. He retains his membership in the association. Crowds said he is the first of its members to be nominated to the Supreme Court.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dean Rutledge said, "I hope Arkansas will not rank itself with Tennessee in the suppression of free speech and thought. Under our form of government, there should be freedom even for the thought we hate."

The Washington University dean severely censured the failure of the Missouri Legislature, at the 1933 and 1935 sessions, to adopt measures urged by the Missouri Bar Survey for reform of the criminal code. He held that judicial comment on the evidence should be permitted in Missouri courts, and pointed to the then recent Hauptmann trial in New Jersey, and to English court practice, as supporting this idea. He termed criminal law and procedure the "stepchild" of the American court system, and attributed the failure to accomplish needed reforms to the influence of "disreputable criminal lawyers" in legislative bodies.

In a discussion of "rugged individualism" and its opposites in the depression days of early 1933, Rutledge termed Government control the only alternative to self-control in corporate affairs. To show that self-control had not been exercised, he cited figures of 1929, showing that 200 corporations then held more than one-fifth of the national wealth.

His View of Constitution. He has long maintained that the General Welfare clause of the Constitution justifies a broader conception of the powers of the Federal Government.

"If our National Government is without the power to control production, to place limits upon the scope and methods of unfair competition and to regulate all phases of industrial and commercial life which fundamentally affect these problems," he said in 1933, "the only alternative is continuance of the economic disorder with which we have struggled for four years."

Discussing the country's social and economic future in 1934, he declared that the handwriting on the wall pointed to the inevitable passing of the states as centers of real sovereignty, and continued: "It has been asked whether we are heading for recovery or reconstruction. We do not yet know. But if the national psychology, the emotional hang-over from the days of individualism, is so great that it will prevent us from creating an intelligent nationalism in the legal and political structures, to match the existing industrial nationalism, we shall only have deferred the problem."

"Of what good is the law," he

asked in one of his most quoted utterances, "if it does not serve human needs? He has asserted himself as 'not a radical in any sense,' but said he could not remain blind to existing ills, and sought to remedy them as far as possible.

"Democracy," he said, "is a perpetual compromise, ever-ready in its major incidence upon particular human interests, between security and change."

"What it gives or permits us today, it takes away tomorrow. But it always brings to us and to others new freedoms to take the place of those which vanish with the past. What men lose today as individuals they gain tomorrow as groups."

With the late E. M. Grossman, he advocated establishment of the public defender system in St. Louis courts. In 1935 he conducted night classes in government at a downtown hotel, under the auspices of the young men's division of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dean Rutledge went from Washington University in 1935 to Iowa State University, where he became dean of the law school. In 1938, when a Supreme Court vacancy existed, his appointment to the court was advocated by various groups. Felix Frankfurter received the appointment, but early in 1939 Rutledge was named a Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Judge Rutledge is 48 years old, and was born in Cloverport, Ky., son of a Baptist preacher. He attended Marquette College in Tennessee for three years, and took his B. A. degree at the University of Wisconsin. His study of law was begun in the University of Indiana, and he taught schools in Indiana, New Mexico and Colorado before coming to Washington.

He taught at Boulder, Colo., before being called to Washington University in 1931.

His stay in New Mexico and Colorado was due to a physician's discovery that he was threatened with the risk of an aneurysm. I do so because in the very large area of the Southwest Pacific, I want to feel free to avail myself of your services in various other forms of activity, over and above your duties as Minister.

"For example, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, in addition to being Minister to New Zealand, is a General in the Army, and I have used his services in many different places outside of New Zealand proper and in ways and for purposes which do not fall directly under his ministerial capacity."

Some of Hurley's recent assignments have taken him to Moscow and Cairo.

Premature Announcement. Flynn disclosed in New York Friday that the President was going to give him a diplomatic appointment and that he was giving

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JACQUARD'S
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Burglars Steal \$235 in Jewelry.
Burglars entered the home of Robert Epstein, 2730A North Taylor avenue, early yesterday and stole jewelry valued at \$235. Epstein told police the jewelry included a diamond ring, a watch, a wedding ring and a pair of earrings.

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DRAFT VIOLATIONS ARE CHARGED IN 37 INDICTMENTS

Cases Included in 79 True Bills Returned by Federal Grand Jury in Partial Report.

Thirty-seven indictments charging violations of the Selective Service Act—the largest group ever voted here—were included in 79 true bills returned today by the Federal grand jury, in a partial report to Judge Charles B. Davis.

Fifteen of the defendants gave local addresses when they "registered" originally.

Accused of failing to report changes of addresses were Robert Bogle, 1124 N. Sixth street; Marvin Carter, 2013 Franklin avenue; James C. Dycus, 3805 West Pine boulevard; William Horstis, 2350 Scott avenue; John T. Hornsby, 410 North Broadway; Delworth V. LaChance, 4700 Sacramento avenue; Albert Nehren, 2744 Chippewa street; Levi Ratiff, 917 North Ewing avenue; James D. Smith, 2643 Hoffman street; and James T. Terry, 902A South Sarah street; Jesse Williams, 2202 Randolph street; James P. Watts, 5946 Laura avenue, and Eddie Marshall, 3526A Cozens avenue.

Harold W. Hopman, 2517A North Jefferson avenue, was charged with failure to report for physical examination and Milton A. Kullar, 7223 Arthur avenue, Richmond Heights, was accused of falsely claiming that he supported a 10-year-old daughter, in seeking draft exemption.

Of the other 22 accused of violating the Selective Service Act, 15 were listed as residents of Eastern Missouri towns, while the addresses of seven were not given.

Edwin R. Gulick, 3507 Norwood avenue, who pleaded guilty last October to failing to report for a major of infantry without authorization, was indicted on a charge of again wearing the uniform on Nov. 21. Agents who investigated his case said that he had admitted the second offense, but claimed he wore the uniform only for 10 minutes in an effort to sell it.

Mrs. Nellie Collins, 1203 Wachtel avenue, Lema, was indicted on a charge of defrauding the Government by cashing two \$50 allotment checks from Benjamin F. O'Leary, a soldier who was not her husband.

Five of the indictments were suppressed. District Attorney Harry C. Blanton recessed the grand jury indefinitely, subject to call.

JUDGE RUTLEDGE NOMINATED FOR SUPREME COURT
Continued From Page One.

to the Senate on Monday as Minister to Australia.

"In addition, I am appointing you my personal representative with the rank of ambassador. I do so because in the very large area of the Southwest Pacific, I want to feel free to avail myself of your services in various other forms of activity, over and above your duties as Minister."

"For example, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, in addition to being Minister to New Zealand, is a General in the Army, and I have used his services in many different places outside of New Zealand proper and in ways and for purposes which do not fall directly under his ministerial capacity."

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Private Escorts Mrs. Roosevelt Home, Kept as Guest for Dinner

President's Wife Accepts His Offer to See Her to Street Car, But Then Decides to Walk to White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Pvt. First Class Harold R. Chrisman of Syracuse, N. Y., had six hours to kill between trains here yesterday, so he had dinner at the White House.

Chrisman, a military policeman, encountered Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the U. S. O. lounge at Union Station and they struck up a conversation. Mrs. Roosevelt was there to meet her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, of Seattle, whose train was late.

Finally Mrs. Roosevelt gave up waiting and set out to catch a street car for home. Pvt. Chrisman offered to escort her to the trolley and she said:

"I'd be honored to have an M. P. accompany me."

Once outside, she said, "Oh, let's walk." So they hiked the mile and a half to the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt pointing out places of interest on the way.

"She's a fast walker," Chrisman related later, "and I had a time trying to keep up with her."

up the Democratic chairmanship. This was against all White House precedent, which has followed the policy of withholding announcement of nomination requiring confirmation until their submission to the Senate.

By way of explanation, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that Flynn had sent out a call for the Democratic Committee meeting Friday, then phoned the White House and talked with an official who told him erroneously the President was sending up his nomination that day.

After receiving queries from the press in New York about his call for the committee meeting and believing that his nomination had gone to the Senate, Flynn put out the story, Early asserted.

Actually, there was no Senate session on Friday, and its first meeting since was today's.

Early said Flynn would receive a minister's pay rather than that of an ambassador, and that he assumed Flynn would act in his capacity as an ambassador any time he left Australia. A minister receives \$10,000 a year and an ambassador \$17,500.

Roosevelt's Eighth Justice. The nomination of Judge Rutledge to the Supreme Court was the eighth appointment to the tribunal made by President Roosevelt and set a new high record for the number named by a single

President since the administration of George Washington.

Five new appointees each were named by Presidents Lincoln, Jackson and Taft. President Washington named the original six members of the Court and filled seven vacancies.

In addition to new appointments, Roosevelt elevated Chief Justice Stone from the position of Associate Justice to succeed Charles Evans Hughes as head of the tribunal.

Justice Owen J. Roberts, named by President Hoover in 1930, is the only person now on the Court not appointed to his present position by Roosevelt.

Judge Rutledge is the first member of a Federal Court of Appeals named to the high tribunal by the President. He also is the first appointed from the West by Roosevelt.

Higher Priority for War Housing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A blanket rating of AA-3 was assigned today by the War Production Board to deliveries of materials for construction of most of the war housing projects sponsored by the National Housing Agency.

The up-rating applies to war housing whether publicly or privately financed, and to conversion of existing structures as well as new construction.

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10 MORE RAID WARNING SIRENS FOR CITY URGED

\$50,000 May Be Needed for Dependable Alarm System, Doyno Reports.

The city's third test of its air raid alarm signal system, held in conjunction with the practice blackout Dec. 14, showed continued improvement, but the limitations of the system are such that consideration must now be given to spending perhaps \$50,000 for a permanent, dependable alarm system, Director of Public Utilities Max H. Doyno reported today.

Doyno, who is chief of the OCD utilities function, submitted his report to OCD Co-ordinator Harry D. McBride. For the permanent system he recommended installation of 10 Chrysler-Bell Victory sirens.

Doyno renewed his suggestion that, to avoid confusion with the air raid alarm, consideration be given to forbidding the use of sirens on emergency vehicles, and that other warning devices be substituted there.

In 60 per cent of the city's area, the report said, the Dec. 14 alarm was recorded as loud. In 30 per cent it was medium, and in 8 per cent, faint. There were no reports from 5 per cent of the city.

In the Nov. 13 test signals were reported loud in 25 per cent of the city, medium in 50 per cent and faint in 25 per cent.

The Dec. 14 alarm was given at 175 points. Factory whistles, sirens and locomotive whistles were used to give the alarm.

Doyno recommended that when a proposed surprise blackout is held the OCD chain system of telephone calls be used to spread the word to the signal points. He pointed out that a factor in the improvement shown Dec. 14 may well have been that the blackout had been widely publicized in advance.

ORDER BARS PUNCH BOARDS
The Federal Trade Commission today ordered the Purdy Candy Co., 1135 North Sixth street, to cease distribution of punch boards offering candy as a prize. The order followed a complaint filed Dec. 1 which Peter and James Anastasoff, owners, chose not to contest. Peter Anastasoff told a Post-Dispatch reporter the company had not knowingly violated the law.

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ROOSEVELT TEXT: 'THE MAXIMUM PROGRAM FOR WAGING WAR'

Average of \$500 Worth of Goods And Services for Civilians Next Year, Cut of 25 Pct. From 1941

'We Must Assure Each Citizen the Necessities of Life at Prices He Can Pay'—'By Giving Up What We Do Not Need, All of Us Will Be Better Able to Get What We Do Need.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress today follows:

To the Congress of the United States:
I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. Last year I called the budget an instrument for transforming a peace economy into a war economy. This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

We wage total war because our very existence is threatened. Without that supreme effort we cannot hope to retain the freedom and self-respect which give life its value.

Total war is grim reality. It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective: Victory.

Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—national survival.

In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls or shirt sleeves.

WAR EXPENDITURES

The huge and expanding rate of war expenditures shows our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our allies with the instruments of war needed for victory. Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to two billion dollars just after Pearl Harbor; they now exceed six billion dollars and they will average more than eight billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944. For the whole of the current fiscal year total war expenditures are now estimated at 77 billion dollars; for the next fiscal year, at 100 billion dollars. These estimates include the net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes and assume only a small rise in prices.

Victory cannot be bought with an amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude. It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories. It makes possible the production of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. It makes possible the determination of the civilians to "pass the ammunition." Moreover, consumers' goods and services will have to be produced in an amount adequate to maintain the health and productivity of the civilian population. And all of this will have to be done while we are withdrawing millions of men from production for service in the armed forces.

Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the nation's man power and resources are fully harnessed, I am confident that the objective of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all management, labor, farmers, consumers and public servants—regardless of party. Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men.

This budget does not include the detailed estimates of war expenditures which would reveal information to our enemies. An additional reason for such action at this time is that rapid developments on far-flung battle fronts make it impossible to submit a detailed war budget for a year ending 18 months hence. I shall continue, however, to report on the broad categories of war expenditures. The following table summarizes our present estimates of war expenditures from general and special accounts and by Government corporations.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR WAR, FISCAL YEARS 1943 AND 1944

(Billions)	Fiscal 1943	Fiscal 1944
Objects of Expenditure:		
Military and civilian pay, subsistence and travel	15	21
Industrial construction	8	8
Other construction	5	5
Other, including agricultural land lease	5	5
Total	377	410

This spring I shall submit the necessary information upon which the Congress can base war appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. In the meantime there are available about 170 billion dollars unspent war appropriations and authorizations; about two-thirds of this amount is already obligated

THE PROCUREMENT OF MUNITIONS

Total mobilization of all our men and women, all our equipment, and all our materials in a balanced proportion program will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget.

Manpower—Marked progress has been made in mobilizing man power. In spite of the increase in the armed services, industrial production rose by 45 per cent, and agricultural production by 15 per cent between calendar years 1940 and 1942. Industrial production has not been delayed and crops have not been lost because of lack of man power except in a few isolated cases. More than 10 million people have been added to the employed or the armed forces since the summer of 1940, seven million of whom were unemployed and more than three million of whom are additions to the nation's labor and armed forces.

Manpower mobilization is now entering a much more difficult phase. During the calendar year 1943 approximately six million people will be needed above present requirements for the armed services and war production. This force can be obtained by transferring from one occupation, and by drawing into the working force people who have not recently sought employment. Vigorous action is required to mobilize and train our reserve of women and young people, to accelerate the transfer of labor from non-essential industries, and to reduce harmful turn-over and migration of workers in essential industries. It also requires prevention of labor hoarding and elimination of hiring restrictions based on sex, creed or race.

Private and public discussion and recommendation for a unified and adequate rehabilitation service to make available a million persons for war industry and to restore to civil employment persons who are being disabled in the armed forces. Manpower needs of the armed forces and of war production during the calendar year 1943 can be met without impairment of essential industrial requirements. I stress the important distinction between "essential requirements" and the "non-essential" or "luxury" items. The production of these non-essential wastes man power at a time when careful economy and greater efficiency in the use of our man power resources is imperative. Private thought and public discussion of this subject are very necessary.

Equipment—Were it not for an unprecedented program of conversion and the building up of a new war industry during the past two and one-half years, we could not expect to fulfill the war production program outlined in this message.

Some progress, but not enough, has been made in spreading war contracts more widely among medium-sized and smaller plants. Further efforts are necessary. In certain cases, of course, saving of man power and materials requires concentration in those plants best equipped to produce a given commodity.

Materials—Furthermore, war production is limited by our supply of raw materials. The available materials must be transformed into the maximum of striking power. The production of less urgent or the wrong quantity of items, or poor scheduling of production in any single plant or in the munitions program as a whole, results in waste of precious materials. The nation's war production must be so scheduled that the right items are produced in the right amounts at the right time.

War Contracts—The procurement program must achieve maximum production with minimum waste and with the speed essential in time of war. This is the controlling objective not only for the original negotiation of contracts but also for the renegotiation required by law. The law provides for the prevention or recapture of excessive profits, thus supplementing and reinforcing the objectives of the excess-profits tax. I believe that control of the costs of production is of equal importance.

The proper negotiation and renegotiation of contracts must strive to reconcile the avoidance of excessive profits with the maintenance of incentives to economical management.

FARM AND FOOD PROGRAM

Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is, therefore, a basic aspect of a total war program. I have placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture full responsibility for determining and fulfilling the food requirements in this war. Our agricultural production is larger than ever in our history, but the needs of our armed services and our allies are so great that a shortage of certain foods is inevitable. The production of the less-needed commodities must be reduced, while the production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased. It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies. There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety. That may hurt our taste but not our health.

To facilitate this program, I am recommending appropriations for aid to agriculture totaling \$37 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944. Among the major items included in the \$37-million-dollar total are 400 million for conservation and use of agricultural land resources; 194 million for parity payments on the 1942 crops; and 96 million for exportation and domestic consumption of surplus commodities. Other large items included are 64 million dollars for payments under the Sugar Act; 38 million for the Farm Security Administration; and 31 million for reductions in interest rates on farm mortgages.

Prior to the 1943 appropriation acts, annual appropriations for parity payments were made a year in advance of actual need, and acreage allotments for the year ahead were used as a factor in determining payments on the crops of the current year. In the 1943 budget, annual appropriations for parity payments were made to insure that all factors used in determining the amount of parity payments on the crops of a given year would pertain to the program of that year. Also, to bring this item into conformity with our general budgetary practice, the annual cash appropriation for parity payments was omitted, but the Secretary was authorized to incur contractual obligations assuring the co-operating producers of cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco that parity payments would be made, if and as necessary, on their 1942 crops.

The appropriation now requested, therefore, is simply the amount estimated to be necessary to compensate the producers of corn, wheat and certain minor types of tobacco for the disparity between the market returns from the normal yield of their 1942 allotted acreage and the parity price return from that production. It is expected that no parity payments will be necessary on the 1942 crops of cotton, rice and most types of tobacco.

Since the established national policy is to assure the co-operating producers of these basic crops parity prices on the normal yields of their allotted acreages, I am again recommending that the authority to incur contractual obligations for such payments on future crops be renewed.

On the other hand, I am recommending a reduction of 50 million dollars in the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. I am also directing the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the 400 million dollars still provided under this heading as fully and effectively as possible for the production of the crops essential to the war effort. This fund will not be used for restriction of production except of less-needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the stated war-production goals.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities the budget includes only the permanent annual appropriation of 30 per cent of customs revenues provided by law, plus reappropriation of unobligated balances. The food-stamp plan, which is a major item of the current program, will be discontinued shortly. Although other items such as school lunch and school milk projects and the direct distribution of surplus commodities are somewhat expanded, there will be an overall reduction of about 30 million dollars.

Provision for operations under the Farm Tenant Act and for loans, grants and rural rehabilitation are continued on about the same level as for the current year. Small farms, like other small war plants, must be encouraged to make a maximum contribution to the war. I hope the Congress will give as much sympathetic consideration to these smaller and poorer farmers as it has given to the larger and poorer industrial concerns.

Because no one can immediately foresee all the needs we may encounter in fulfilling our essential war requirements for agriculture, various loans and purchase operations, involving contingent liabilities which cannot be exactly predetermined, may be necessary.

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duction of essential civilian goods and less of non-essential goods. Production and distribution of goods should be simplified and standardized; unnecessary costs and frills should be eliminated. Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we do need.

In order to distribute the scarce necessities of life equitably we are rationing some commodities. By rationing we restrict consumption, but only to assure to each civilian his share of basic commodities. The essentials for civilian life also include a good standard of health and medical service, education and care for children in wartime as well as in peace.

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Just Arrived! Two New Styles!

Colorama Print

Rayon Crepe Dresses

At the Exciting
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A—You'll adore this swirling floral print on red, luggage, green or poudre blue background. Styled with novelty shirred pockets on blouse . . . novelty buttons . . . short sleeves . . . pleats in front of skirt. Sizes 14 to 20.

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With Nylon Bra

For a slim, trim, figure as well as comfort, wear this Rengo Belt foundation—be sure and select yours at this specially low price. Corsetall of cotton and rayon batiste—has well boned inner-belt—side panels of Leno elastic. 13 or 15-inch skirt length. Sizes 34 to 46.



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Tailored to a T in fine rayon gabardine. These jackets and slacks make a stunning suit . . . wear them for lounging and work now . . . outdoors later on. For misses and women who wear sizes 12 to 18.

JACKETS in red, green, blue and gold color.

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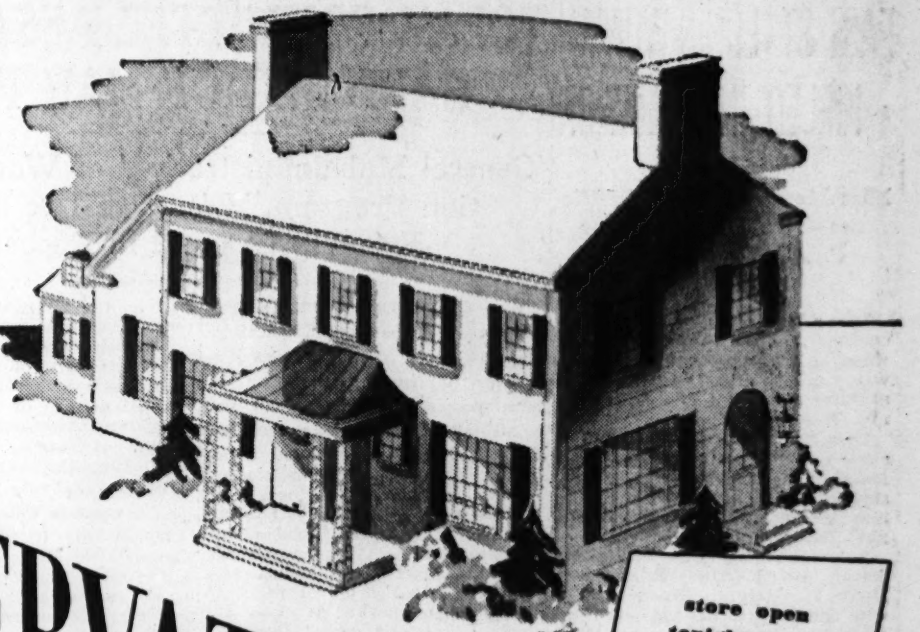
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doing what? taking care
of the things they have by

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YES, we're all doing it! And what's more, we like it because it's the smart, it's the American thing to do! Come right down to it, this business of making things last is the kind of challenge that puts us Americans on our mettle. You bet we'll take care of the things we have . . . it's one way of helping our boys! And to help you help them, SBF suggests these conservation aids and services.



store open
tonight until
8:45
p. m.
phone orders
from 8:30 a.m.

Reefer's No-Moth



Death to moths, moth eggs and larvae! Just the thing to protect your woollens! Complete, 79c. Refills, 69c.

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Miro stove cleaner



Will keep your porcelain enamel stove in A-1 condition. Recommended for all types of metals, too. Jar, 50c.

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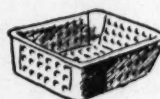
grocery cart on wheels



Easy to push or pull cart made of sturdy splintwood. 2 wheels; convenient handle. Natural finish. Roomy. \$3.49

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Temprex fireplace grate



Saves your fuel oil! Made of fire resisting glass coating. Withstands heat of coal or logs. 20x14x6. \$8.50

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fiber glass insulating jacket

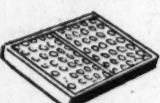


For your hot water tank. A real aid in conserving fuel. Easy to slip on.

30-gal. size, \$3.98
40-gal. size, \$4.98

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fiber glass filters



These dust-stop filters save wear on blower motor. Also provide clean air. 20x20 or 16-20-inch size filters. \$1.50

HOUSEWARES—
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re-upholstering means re-building at SBF



for chair and
1 cushion — **\$26.98**

for sofa and
3 cushions — **\$44.98**

for occasional
chair — **\$14.25**

for pull-up
chair — **\$9.25**

Additional charge for tufted and
channel back pieces.

Your chair or sofa won't be new . . . but it will be new-looking when we get through with it . . . actually your furniture is practically re-built to put it in A-1 condition. Here are just a few of the things we do; where necessary, we add new inner-spring units, replace and re-tie springs, cover springs with webbing, do minor cabinet work. And you have your choice of covers from a wide assortment of fabrics. **SIXTH FLOOR.**

we even fix bugles!

We don't claim to fix everything . . . but we do claim to do a workman-like job on most everyday articles. (Except where parts are not available.) Some things you'll get back the same day—others you may have to wait a month for. We think you'll find it's worth while.

- we sponge woollens (2d fl.)
- we have cutting & pinning service (2d fl.)
- we cover buttons (street fl.)
- we repair electric razors (street fl.)
- we restring beads (street fl.)
- we repair umbrellas (street fl.)
- we fix fountain pens (street fl.)
- we repair hosiery (street fl.)
- we mend gloves (street fl.)
- we re-nap men's clothing (storage, 7th fl.)
- we repair shoes (2d fl.)
- we alter shirt sleeves (street fl.)

- we clean, block & restore hats (4th fl.)
- we letter & repair luggage (4th fl.)
- we restring tennis racquets (4th fl.)
- we rebuild mattresses (7th fl.)
- we repair venetian blinds (6th fl.)
- we repair curtain shades (6th fl.)
- we clean rugs (6th fl.)
- we mend and re-weave rugs (6th fl.)
- we fix dolls (5th fl.)
- we service washing machines (5th fl.)
- we frame & restore pictures (5th fl.)

- we repair bugles (4th fl.)
- we sharpen scissors (street fl.)
- we have optical service (street fl.)
- we clean, repair & store furs (7th fl.)
- we alter men's clothing (4th fl.)
- we make and alter millinery (3rd fl.)
- we repair & alter corsets (2nd fl.)
- we hang, repair & recover awnings (6th fl.)
- we re-upholster furniture (6th fl.)
- we make slipcovers (6th fl.)
- we alter women's garments (9th fl.)

Alfol heat reflector



New material in sheet form to use behind radiators. Reflects heat back in room. 4-18x24 sheets, \$1; 8 sheets, \$1.95

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5TH FLOOR

automobile covers



Use over car when storing. Made of heavy craft paper. Completely covers and protects any car up to 116" long. \$1.65

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Set of 4. Protects tires and tubes by keeping them off ground while car is in storage. Very sturdy. \$1.99

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Powderene for rugs



New powder discovery for cleaning rugs. No liquid required. Cannot cause shrinkage or matting. 3 lbs., \$1

SBF RUGS—
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Stor-Master storage chest



Extra large, 32x20x21 chest with sliding doors; for heavy duty. Wood frame and plastic corners. \$1.98

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clinical thermometers



Oral or rectal thermometers in black bakelite cases. Fully certified! Protect your health. Each, 84c

OPTICAL—
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we'll rebuild your old innerspring mattress

—as good as new when we're through!

And this is how we do it: First, we call for your old mattress. Then we throw all the old ticking and cotton away—keeping only the innerspring unit. If needed, we repair the unit. Adding all new material we build a new mattress around this unit. Last, we deliver it to you.

service 1: repair spring, if needed, add new sisal pad, 25 lbs. of new linter felt, pre-built quilted sidewalls and new 6-ounce ticking. New handles and ventilators. **\$19.95**

service 2: repair spring, if needed, add new sisal pad, 30 lbs. new linter felt, prebuilt quilted sidewalls and new 8-ounce ticking. New handles and ventilators. **\$24.95**

service 3: repair spring, if needed, add new sisal pad, 30 lbs. new linter felt, hair pad on one side, pre-built quilted sidewalls and new 8-ounce ticking. New handles and ventilators. **\$29.50**

Allow 10 days for service. Sorry, no Marshall unit.
SBF SLEEP SHOP—SEVENTH FLOOR.

The Grand-Lender **STIX, BAER & FULLER** Since 1892

EAST ST. LOUIS WOMAN KILLED IN COLLISION

Miss Mercedes Marsh Is Victim—Passenger in Other Car Injured.

Miss Mercedes Marsh, an accountant, was killed yesterday when an automobile in which she was riding collided with another at Fifteenth street and Lake avenue, East St. Louis.

Miss Marsh, 45 years old, died of skull and internal injuries at St. Mary's Hospital, East St. Louis, several hours after the collision. She resided at 5109 Caseyville avenue, East St. Louis.

She was riding in an automobile driven by Martin Walsh, 1836 North Forty-eighth street. Walsh's wife suffered a serious skull injury. The driver of the other automobile was Otis Banes, 1712 North Fortieth street.

Reports Two Robbed Him of \$112. William Trabana, 2626 Accomac street, told police two men armed with a revolver held him up early yesterday in an alley in the rear of 3535 Delmar boulevard and took his billfold containing \$112.

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At the first signs which may warn of a cold—the Dione Quintuplets' chests, throats and backs are rubbed with Musterole—a product made especially to promptly relieve coughs due to colds, make breathing easier and break up local congestion in the upper bronchial tract.

Musterole gives such wonderful results because it's MORE than just an ordinary "salve". It's what so many Doctors and Nurses call a modern counter-irritant. Since Musterole is used on the Quints—you may be sure it's just about the BEST cold-relief made!

IN 3 STRENGTHS: Children's Mild Musterole for children and people with tender skin. Regular for ordinary cases and Extra Strength for stubborn cases.

MUSTEROLE

This is
"Be Kind to
Fuel Dealer
Week"

Your fuel dealer stands between you and pneumonia. Be kind to him. Remember he is doing the best he can. Shortages of manpower, equipment and fuel—everything he deals with—make it hard for him to serve you promptly. So order SOLARITE or CARBONITE from him before you must, and then be patient.

MIDWEST RADIANT CORPORATION Manufacturers
220 N. 4TH ST. SAINT LOUIS

TOLAN COMMITTEE ASSAILS HANDLING OF MAN POWER

'General Maladministration' of War Production Program, Failure to Use Small Business Charged in Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Charges of "general maladministration" of the war production program, "haphazard" handling of man power, and failure to use small industry in the war effort were laid before Congress today by the special House committee on national defense migration.

"Unless this country enjoys an unusual measure of good sense, good management and good luck, both the period of war immediately ahead and the period of peace to follow will be marked by many difficult and trying days," the committee said in its final report. Declaring that "we cannot afford the luxury of self-congratulation" on 1942's production levels, the committee said:

"Not only have our Allies suffered severely for lack of lend-lease supplies we have been unable to deliver, but even the equipment of our own force is very uneven."

Committee's Recommendations.
The committee, which began its work two and one-half years ago with a study of the problems of wandering workers—"Okies"—and laborer to those which developed with war's demands on man power, recommended:

1. Creation of an Office of War Mobilization—as it did in a previous report—to serve as an economic high command for the coordination of production resources.
2. Complete reorganization of the national employment service, with greatly increased appropriations, under a framework designed to supply the man-power needs of both industry and agriculture.

3. Federal regulation of employment agencies and "labor contractors" to prevent abuses of migrant workers against the possibility that there will be four million persons moving from state to state in search of work after the war.
4. Revision of social security to provide general public assistance, along with enactment of uniform settlement laws to remove barriers between the states.

Criticism of Production.
Notwithstanding the President's praise of the progress in war production only last week, the committee, headed by Representative Tolan (Dem.), California, bluntly asserted that the 1942 achievements reflected "the product of America's unorganized might" but was "far short of our organized productive capacity, to say nothing of the stated goal."

"The haphazard character of our mobilization of American production is reflected especially in the field of man power," the report said. "Much of this is traceable, as is the confusion within production generally, to the divided councils and authority which this committee has repeatedly criticized as

well as the absence of an inventory of our man power."
The committee maintained that public gratification over President Roosevelt's action in giving Paul McNutt control over an expanded Manpower Commission had "ebbed" because of "loss of...way in reorganizing the handling of man power throughout the country."

Opposes Compulsion.
Meanwhile, it maintained that demands for national service legislation were based on "false premises," and said that "compulsion...permits the use of a big stick by those incompetent to gain voluntary support for a program which commands respect and confidence."

"The drift in the direction of compulsion," the report said, "is an accompaniment of the drift in the direction of control over our war effort by a limited number of large corporations, many of which are reluctant to accept the centralized direction without which the overall job cannot be done."

Along with that contention, the committee struck out at the failure to bring small industries into the war program, saying that "it is laziness and bureaucracy rather than inefficiency which have prevented us from making the best use of these facilities."

Postwar Implications.
It added:
"If the drift now going on in our war production program continues unabated, we can expect a small number of large American communities to have gathered up the great majority of all war workers.... This committee can readily foresee that an annual (postwar) total of four million persons moving between states in search of new employment is not only possible but probable."

"We shall be fortunate indeed if...we do not have sizable unemployment for a considerable period of time. Every small manufacturing plant which might be used on war work and every community in which such plants are being shut down is a serious loss to America's postwar program."

"There has been considerable discussion of the probability that America will be feeding the world in the early postwar period. If we do not begin today to stockpile staples against this period, such heavy drains on current American production will have an inevitably bad effect upon the attitudes of the American public during the reconstruction period."

Already the drain of footstuffs on lend-lease account is becoming a political issue.
One of the committee members, Representative Bender (Rep.), Ohio, said in a supplemental report that "if the war continues to be the war of the 100 major corporations of this country, we can expect that the peace will be determined in large measure by their viewpoint. The war and the peace are the same piece of cloth."

"No program known to this committee exists for establishing the nationwide operations of the manpower agency as a first charge on the costs of war production," the report said. "It has not yet been grasped by the war production authorities that an agency for training and transfer of war workers must be closely co-ordinated with the procurement and production agencies."

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RUSSIANS OCCUPY 13 MORE TOWNS IN NORTH CAUCASUS

Continued From Page One.

northeast of Rostov, the key Nazi supply center in Southern Russia, the Reds reported. Another community was captured by the Russians in this area. In one sector, Soviet tanks supported by infantry were reported moving forward after routing two enemy battalions.

Particularly fierce fighting took place at a river position in the North Caucasus, where the Germans had concentrated a large number of their six-barrel mortars and tanks. Russian troops were said to have succeeded in crossing the river, throwing back the Germans in hand-to-hand fighting and taking more prisoners.

Bitter combat preceded the temporary success of the Nazis on the central front. The communists acknowledged that a wedge had been driven into the Soviet positions, but said a heavy Russian counterattack forced the Germans back to their original positions.

(The German high command yesterday reported the capture of 75 Russian strong points on the central front. Today's Nazi communiqué said additional strong points had been destroyed in this area, and that strong Soviet attacks were repulsed in the North Caucasus, at Stalingrad and in the Don area.)

In the North Caucasus, the capture of 13 more settlements by the Russians appeared to make the German position at Georgievsk still more precarious. The Soviet midnight communiqué had reported the city was half encircled.

This early communiqué said the Reds had captured Georgievskaya, four miles south of Georgievsk, and other towns forming a semi-circle around the junction. Vast stores of Nazi munition and other equipment were seized, it was asserted.

New Threat for Germans.
The Germans, who had advanced down the Rostov-Baku railway last summer in quest of the oil of Grozny and Baku, already had withdrawn 75 miles from Mordok to Georgievsk and they apparently faced a new withdrawal along the railway leading to the northwest.

The midnight communiqué said the Red Army forces captured Neshobnya, five miles southwest of Georgievsk, and Lisogorskaya, a little farther to the southwest. Northwest of Georgievsk, it reported, the Russians took Vorontsovo-Alexandrovskaya, 30 miles up the Kuma River.

Between Georgievsk and Vorontsovo-Alexandrovskaya, Soviet forces occupied Obilnoye, Novozvedenskoe, Kuma and Otkazyoe on both sides of the railroad running northeast of Georgievsk. Obilnoye is 10 miles northeast of the railway city.

The other main line of advance in the Caucasus went along the Malka River running west to the Prokhladny-Georgievsk Railway south of Pyatigorsk. There the Reds had reached, possibly driven beyond, Kamennomostskoe, 23 miles south of Pyatigorsk. Sarmakovo and Malka were reported occupied just northeast of Kamennomostskoye.

Reds Hit German Flank.
Describing yesterday's lower Don fighting, the midnight communiqué reported one Red Army unit, "foraging ahead in the course of the day beat off six enemy counterattacks."

"The Hitlerites suffered heavy losses and were unable to force back the offensive of the Soviet troops," it said. "By the end of the day our detachments with sudden assaults attacked the enemy in the flank. More than 600 Germans were killed and eight German tanks were destroyed."

Farther south along the railway line from Stalingrad to Tikhovsk and Novorossiisk on the Black Sea, the communiqué said several more places were captured in the area of Zimovniki, about 130 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

On the central front, west of Moscow, the Russians reported ceaseless German counterattacks in some sectors. In one of these encounters, they said, German infantry forces southwest of Velikie Luki were cut off from their supporting tank and armored car detachments and are facing annihilation.

The midnight communiqué said that Russian guerrillas were operating in Latvia, some 90 miles ahead of the Red Army in the Velikie Luki region, and had defeated three Nazi troop trains, smashing many cars.

It reported that a 12,000-ton enemy transport was sunk in the Barents Sea.

MOVIE BLACKLIST CHARGED
BY FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP).—Allegations of movie blacklisting, contained in a letter to a United States District Judge trying an extortion case, brought back to the limelight today the name of Francis X. Bushman, matinee idol of the silent screen 20 years ago.

7 More Bodies Found in Mine. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Seven more bodies were recovered from the fire-ravaged

Purgaslova No. 15 mine yesterday. Since the fire broke out early Friday morning 12 of 13 trapped victims have been recovered.

5 German Aliens Arrested. CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Arrest of five more German aliens, one of whom was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

radio, rifle, cameras and \$2500 worth of German real estate bonds, was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.




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The favorite cigarette with men in the Navy, Army, Marines, and Coast Guard is Camel. (Based on actual sales records in Canteens and Post Exchanges.)

★ IN THE NAVY ★ they say:

"SCUTTLE BUTT" for gossip
"JIMMY LEGS" for master-at-arms
"CHIPS" for carpenter's mate
"CAMEL" for the Navy man's favorite cigarette

CAMELS WIN
WITH ME! THEY
DELIVER A FULL CARGO
OF MILDNESS AND
RICH FLAVOR!



COSTLIER
TOBACCOS

Camel

U. S. Bombers Raid Gabes Railroad Yards, Oil Tanks

Continued From Page One.

and one Marauder were listed as missing.

Observers reported the Bostons left the Kebili Camp after a Cairo communiqué said Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth U. S. Air Force smashed at La Goulette, the outer section of the port of Tunis, in a daylight raid yesterday, damaging two enemy aircraft which attacked them. Results of the bombing were obscured by clouds, but all the American planes returned undamaged.

(At the same time Allied fighter-bombers swept over Sicily and Lampedusa Island, to strike Axis air fields.)

Allied airmen again operated all along the stretched out line of retreat of Rommel's Army, hitting several places on the Gulf of Sirte. Two fighter-bomber sweeps were loosed against enemy motor transport columns at Wadi Rami, south of Misurata. There was no report of land fighting in Libya.)

The raid on the Tripoli area by planes of the United States Twelfth Air Force took on special significance in view of reports that Rommel once more was withdrawing toward Tunisia.

Use of Mareth Line.
Most observers believed that the Axis leaders now are convinced that Tripoli is indefensible and are concentrating on an effort to get Rommel's forces into Southern Tunisia and turn to their own advantage the Mareth defense line which the French built along the Tripolitanian border.

"The question is," one Allied officer remarked, "which way are they going to turn it? If they turn it against the Eighth Army we can attack them from the rear. If they turn it against us the Eighth Army will smash them."

(This recalls the statement by Associated Press correspondent William C. McGaffin last November that the Axis armistice commission had dismantled the Mareth line, rendering it "virtually im-

potent." His story was based on information collected the previous year when he passed through Tunisia, he said.

(The Mareth line, constructed by the French before the war began as a defense against the Italian Libyan Army, is built of reinforced concrete on the same principle as the Maginot line on the German-French frontier. The main defenses lie about 95 miles from the Libyan frontier and cut across the main highway from Tunis to Tripoli just below the Mareth oasis.)

Before Rommel can reach the Mareth line, however, his forces must retreat some 300 miles from their present easternmost positions in Libya.

Little Ground Fighting.
Ground action, in northern Tunisia, meanwhile, remained virtually stalemated following a flare of fighting west of Mateur, where the British seized Axis positions on a height last week only to be driven out by a German counter-attack.

An Allied spokesman said fighting so far had shown that "we have a bloody tough job on our hands before the Germans are thrown out of Tunisia," but he added it had also demonstrated that any prolonged offensive operations by either side are impossible in the mountainous terrain at this time of year.

The spokesman added that the loosely-held nature of the lines made it possible for "fifth columnists" and saboteurs to sift through, but declared this had not been a great military factor.

Glasford in Algiers.

Developments behind the front were marked by the arrival of Vice Admiral William Glasford Jr. in Algiers for conferences with Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, presumably bearing on Dakar. Glasford arrived in Dakar last month at the head of a United States mission which has been studying how Dakar's facilities can best be fitted into the Allied program.

Eisenhower also announced the creation of a committee headed by Col. William T. Gardiner, a former Governor of Maine, to "co-ordinate and plan rearmament of the French forces in North Africa with American equipment."

Capt. Geoffrey Barnard of the British Navy represents the British forces.

Repair of Richelieu.

Admiral Glasford said the 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu at Dakar would be refitted and "within a few months will be a topnotch ship fighting with the Allied navies."

He said a number of American divers and technical experts had arrived to supervise rehabilitation of the Richelieu, damaged by British attacks earlier in the war, and other warships at the West African port.

This work, he said, is paving the way for "establishment of Allied naval operations at Dakar."

"French ships already are traveling with British convoys along the African coast," he added.

Glasford said it would take a full month to put the French fleet at Dakar into shape to fight at the side of the Allies on the high seas, and "it will take the largest ship, the Richelieu, a few months."

"French sailors and officers are more than anxious to take their ships into action against the Axis," he declared.

Pierre Boisson, Governor General at Dakar, had "firm control" there, he added, and the natives there were extremely loyal to him.

"French soldiers and airmen want guns and planes with which to fight as their equipment is worn out," he said.

He had found "Dakar itself strongly held with a formidable network of fortifications which would be difficult to storm," but "economically Dakar is in a desperate condition."

SHIPS GO FREELY IN MEDITERRANEAN

By ROSS MUNRO

Canadian Press Correspondent.
A NORTH AFRICAN PORT, Jan. 11 (AP).—Far-reaching control by the British fleet now is firmly established in the Western Mediterranean as a result of the North African landings, and sea supply routes to the Allied forces in Tunisia are being tenaciously and effectively guarded by powerful units of the Royal Navy.

From the United Kingdom and the United States, troops, tanks, guns, vehicles and all the vast quantity of needed supplies are reaching North Africa in convoyed merchant ships.

Along the coast and in a number of ports I have seen British and American shipping moving safely with surprising unconcern over the proximity of a major battlefront and enemy bases. Destroyers swarm all over the place. The Italian Navy is not daring any major interference with its surface fleet against the Allied military operations, but the submarine menace is ever present and necessitates day and night sea patrols.

Acquisition of a string of air bases in North Africa enables the R. A. F., including a number of Canadian and American squadrons, to patrol far out in the Mediterranean.

Al Smith "Overworked."
NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who was ordered to a hospital for a rest, was described yesterday by his physician, Dr. Raymond P. Sullivan, as "overworked almost to the point of exhaustion." Dr. Sullivan said Smith would remain in the hospital "several days, and longer if I can keep him there."

HEINZ ADDS PARTS FOR AIRPLANES TO HIS 57 VARIETIES

Expands Plant 'From Beans to Bombers, Pickles to Pursuit Planes.'

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11 (AP).—Airplane parts, in which wood is successfully used instead of metal, are rolling from assembly lines at the H. J. Heinz Co. food manufacturers, in a plant converted almost overnight into a vital war factory. Wings, fuselages and tail assemblies—all made of strong, highly tested wood—into which go hundreds of small parts, are under construction at top speed.

President H. J. Heinz II, whose company has been producing food 74 years, described the transition to his employees thus:

"From beans to bombers—from pickles to pursuit planes—is a long way. But, gentlemen, we have made it."

Food products remain the prin-

cipal business at Heinz's. In addition to the warplanes, its war work includes the output of great supplies of rations such as canned ham and eggs and dehydrated foods for the fighting forces of the United Nations.

In a three-month period building facilities were converted, engineering and research staffs formed from regular employees, aeronauti-

cal experts called in, supplies of plywood and glues obtained, and even the old Heinz machine shop airplane parts.

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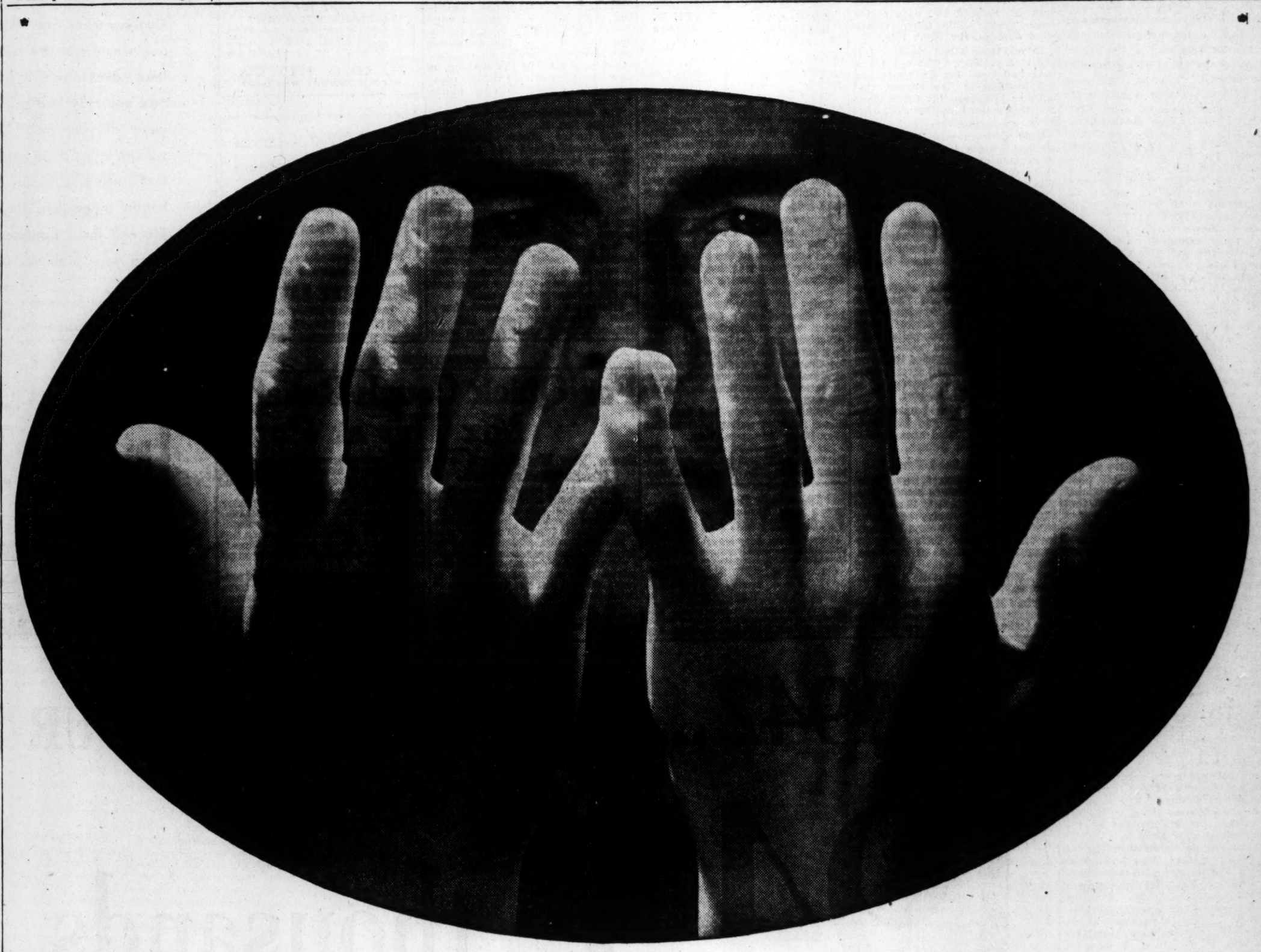
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They are capable hands.

They worked long years to give my family a place in a world of security and peace.

Hands like these have cut down forests, planted corn, built railroads, established great cities.

Hands like these will build two ships where one was built before.

Hands like these will turn out ammunition by the tens of millions of tons.

Hands like these will get the guns, food, and supplies to the men at the front.

Hands like these will earn the money to pay the bill for this final effort in defense of American standards of life and liberty.

Here are my hands.

Take them for whatever they are best able to do.

They are eager to start.

Take them and put them to work.

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ELLIOTT CALLS FOR ECONOMY, NAMES HOUSE COMMITTEE

Urges Appropriations Group to Effect Savings Needed to Balance State Budget.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11.—Speaker Howard Elliott, in announcing today appointment of the important House Appropriations Committee, urged the committee to "effect all economies necessary to balance the budget and conserve the resources of the State."

As chairman of the committee he named C. P. Junge, Republican, of Cole Camp, who is serving his fifth consecutive term as State Representative from Benton County. Junge, a lawyer, was one of the leaders of a group supporting Elliott for the Speakership, and his appointment was expected.

"I am certain many increases in appropriations for various departments and agencies, which have accumulated in the last few years, can be eliminated without seriously disrupting their work," Elliott asserted. "We want a balanced budget, and I feel that any waste of the State's resources would be detrimental to the war effort."

1939-40 Spending as Base.
In announcing appointment of the committee to the House later, Elliott told the legislators: "Above all, it is my earnest hope that the House will maintain a balanced budget in Missouri, and do that on presently anticipated revenues."

He said the committee was being named at this time to insure prompt payment of old-age pensions and continuous maintenance of the State's credit.

He asked the committee to use expenditures of the 1939-40 biennium as the basis for determining new appropriations, and said that subsequent increases in the cost of State government over the actual experience of that biennium should be clearly demonstrated before such increases are approved.

He said it seems wholly desirable that the 30 per cent cut in old-age pensions should be restored and that in dealing with eleemosynary institutions it should be borne in mind that the United States Department of Labor index reflects a 15 per cent increase in living costs over January, 1941.

Six-month appropriation bills, with the exception of those covering State elective offices and departments, were introduced by Junge. The Social Security appropriation measures carries \$6,100,000 for old-age pensions, which will permit restoration of the 30 per cent cut last biennium; \$1,500,000 for relief and \$1,125,000 for aid to dependent children. The amounts are the same as those authorized for the first six months of the last biennium.

51 on Committee.
Elliott named the Appropriations Committee as a temporary committee, but that appointment will be made permanent after the new rules of the House have been adopted. The committee of 51 members includes Representatives Aubrey B. Hamilton, William J. Kemp, Harry Thuner, George P. Utter, Republicans, and Representative Raymond J. Lahey, Democrat, all of St. Louis.

Other standing committees of the House will be announced Wednesday by the Speaker. He said the committees will have two Republican members for each Democrat, in conformity with the relative strength of the two parties in the House. He added that this was in contrast to the plan of the Democratic leaders of the Senate to control committees five to two, despite the equal division of the Senate seats between the two parties.

OWN BOARD TO PASS ON PLEAS FOR GASOLINE, TIRE RATIONS

Beginning today, applications for a change in status under tire or gasoline rationing regulations must be made to the War Price and Ration Board which controls the area in which the applicant lives, J. Ferd Oberwinder, St. Louis Ration Board Administrator, announced today. Files on St. Louis County registrants listed with the city are being sent to the county board, and on St. Louisans registered in the county to the city board.

The ruling covers applications for supplemental gasoline or new or recapped tires, as well as appeals to reconsideration panels from the amount of gasoline or type of tire allotted.

The ruling does not apply to owners of fleets, who are to continue dealing with the board with which they are registered, or to war workers who made arrangements through plant transportation committees. The committees, however, must forward applications to the board in the area in which the applicant lives.

GIRL, 2, IS BURNED BY COFFEE

Barbara Jane Becker, 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Becker, 1217 Morrison avenue, suffered burns of the arms and body yesterday when she pulled a pot of coffee off the stove, spilling it over herself.

She was taken to City Hospital, where her condition was said to be serious.

138 Jap Planes Blasted in Convoy Fight

Continued From Page One.

The enemy achieved had cost him serious losses in air strength in this theater.

Indicating how hard the Japanese had been hit, Allied headquarters reported that American and Australian airmen had met only weak opposition as they pursued what was left of the convoy toward New Britain yesterday.

Three Japanese fighters were shot from the skies and another was probably destroyed, while all Allied planes returned, the communication said.

Of the 10-ship convoy, which left New Britain for Lae on Jan. 6 and later was reinforced by two more vessels, few apparently escaped the devastating Allied aerial assaults.

At least three transports—including a heavily-laden 14,000-ton troopship which went down with all hands—were definitely reported sunk in the first two days of the engagement, while other vessels were damaged by bomb hits.

In addition, Allied headquarters reported yesterday that one transport had been hit six times and left burning in Lae harbor, that another had been hit three times and that a third had been set afire after being beached.

This damage was further increased by the two vessels listed as targets of direct bomb hits on the return trip to New Britain. It was not disclosed whether these ships were men of war or merchantmen.

Of the total Japanese planes knocked out, 85 were reported definitely destroyed, 29 probably destroyed and 19 damaged in the first three days of action.

The enemy troops which succeeded in landing at Lae were given no rest by Allied airmen yesterday. Two strong formations of medium and attack units, with fighter cover, were reported to have bombed and strafed the town and airdrome, setting fires visible for 40 miles and destroying at least one grounded fighter.

Heavy units also bombed airdromes at Wewak and Finschhafen and the occupied area at Madang, all in New Guinea.

Action on Land Front.
Allied ground forces, meanwhile, continued to maintain steady pressure on the Japanese at Sanananda Point—the last center of enemy resistance on the Papuan Peninsula—and increased their gains by occupying the village of Tarakena. Forty Japanese were killed and five machine guns and a mortar were captured in the assault.

Prime Minister John Curtin sent a congratulatory message to Gen. MacArthur today on the success



Associated Press Wirephoto.
BRIG. GEN. KENNETH N. WALKER, missing after a raid on the Japanese.

of the Papuan campaign, which he said had been carried out under the most trying conditions.

The operation, which saved the Allied base at Port Moresby from a Japanese thrust and eventually resulted in the virtual annihilation of enemy forces in the Buna-Gona area, demonstrated the "comradship in arms and co-operation between the forces of Australia and the United States," Curtin's message said.

In announcing the loss of Gen. Walker, MacArthur said that much of the efficiency of the bombardment command of the Fifth American Air Force was due to his "exceptional brilliance and courage."

Awarded D. S. C.
Only last Saturday MacArthur had directed that Gen. Walker, along with a number of other American and Australian officers, be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary courage, marked efficiency and precise execution of operations during the Papuan campaign."

Walker previously had won the Silver Star for gallantry in action over New Guinea in July.

He was the third American Air Force General lost on combat missions in this war. Maj. Gen. Clair

division of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, said on the Army Hour radio program yesterday:

"Since the opening of the campaign, 353 enemy aircraft were definitely destroyed, 88 others probably. Enemy surface craft losses, inflicted by MacArthur's magnificent air force, run to six cruisers, 13 destroyers, 85 merchantmen, large and small, and a shoal of lesser vessels."

SLIGHT U. S. GAINS ON GUADALCANAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Navy announced today that American forces on Guadalcanal island had made small advances into enemy territory against weak resistance, following an artillery barrage and aerial bombing and strafing.

While the combined use of artillery, air and ground forces suggested the possibility that a major operation to crush the weakened and starving Japanese on Guadalcanal might be in the making, a naval spokesman said today's communications referred to only minor actions.

The communique follows:

"1. On Jan. 10: (a) United States forces on Guadalcanal island laid down an artillery barrage on Japanese positions.

(b) Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas SBDs) and Aircobras (Bell P-39s) followed up the shelling by bombing and strafing the enemy areas.

(c) Following the shelling and bombing, United States ground forces made small advances into enemy territory. Enemy resistance to the advances was weak."

Reviewing Gen. MacArthur's New Guinea campaign, Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, chief of the news

division of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, said on the Army Hour radio program yesterday:

"Since the opening of the campaign, 353 enemy aircraft were definitely destroyed, 88 others probably. Enemy surface craft losses, inflicted by MacArthur's magnificent air force, run to six cruisers, 13 destroyers, 85 merchantmen, large and small, and a shoal of lesser vessels."

Dupuy reported that Japanese ground losses could not be itemized yet but that "enemy dead lie heaped in the jungle" and that "man to man our troops proved themselves superior."

"Interesting is the fact," he continued, "that the two American divisions here, the Thirty-second and Forty-first, are National Guard divisions, hailing respectively from Michigan and Wisconsin, and from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, their ranks swelled by increments of selectees from these and other states."

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Here's an old home mixture your mother probably used, but for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable, for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it. It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and 1 cup water a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid

cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing, for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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RETTO Cleanser quickly removes stains and decaying food particles without brushing! Banishes "Denture Breath" and leaves mouth refreshed. Dentists say RETTO is superior. Over a million cans used. In action RETTO brushless cleanser, also RETTO Adhesive at drug counters. Like them better or money back. Samples FREE!

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NEW REGIONAL CONSULTANT

Robert H. Perry has been appointed regional business consultant of the United States Department of Commerce for the St. Louis

region, it was announced today. He succeeds Robert Whaley, who has been transferred to Cleveland. Perry has been a consultant on sales and marketing problems, and before joining the Department of Commerce last March, was a statistician at the Chicago offices of the Office of Price Administration. The St. Louis region includes parts of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Officers are in the Federal Building.

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... waste must be ruled out. Unless you take advantage of the best cooking methods, you may lose part of the nutritional value of your meat. This demonstration will show you these modern methods fitted to the needs of today. You will get many helpful suggestions for appetizing meals, planned for a balanced diet. Come and bring your problems about making your meat share fill your family's needs...



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Reader's Digest was not trying to boost Old Gold sales, nor emphasize the superiority of any one of the 7 cigarettes tested. However, both before and since the report appeared, many thousands have been changing to Old Gold... and enjoying this delightful blend of choice domestic and imported tobaccos. An added touch of matchless Latakia leaf enriches the flavor!

P. Lorillard Company—Established 1760



LOWEST IN NICOTINE
LOWEST IN THROAT-IRRITATING TARS AND RESINS

As shown by unbiased, independent, unsolicited tests of 7 leading brands—made for Reader's Digest

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SAVE and SELL WASTEPAPER!
Higher prices are now being paid for
wastepaper! Wastepaper is needed here.
Call 611-1111.

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Co's

STORE

deem Eagle Stamps

CAN BE ACCEPTED

**MEN'S SUITS,
COATS**

From Higher-
Priced Lines!

\$13⁷⁵
Ea.

Firm or
rough weave
suits. Swag-
ger coats.
Broken lots
and sizes but
a wide array
of patterns
and sizes.
Rayon lined.
Basement
Economy Store

A black and white illustration of a man in a dark suit, white shirt, and tie, wearing a fedora hat. He is standing and looking towards the viewer. The illustration is framed within a rectangular border.

Women's Hose
Service Weight! **4** ^{Prs.} **\$1**

Seconds, 39c-50c grades.
Seamless of listle and rayon with reinforced feet.
8¼ to 10¼ in the group.
Raschert Economy Store

Misses' Gowns
Cotton
Crepes! **87c**

Regularly \$1.29. Fully cut.
Embroidery trims. Wide
skirts. Tearose shade only.
Sizes 34 to 38.
Raschert Economy Store

Women's Gloves
\$1 and \$1.25
Sample! **68c**

fabric palms. Also cotton
and rayons... and brushed
rayons. Remnant Sales.
Basement Economy Balcony

Boys' Sweaters
\$1.49
Value! **95c**

Warm sweaters. Wool,
cotton, rayon mixtures.
Pullover and coat styles.
Sizes 23 to 34.
Basement Economy Store

80-Sq. Percales
36 Inches
Wide! **28c** Yd.

32c and 34c yd. grades.
Quality cottons in the new
patterns and colors. Wash-
able. Remnant Sales.
Basement Economy Balcony

Full-Fashioned Hose
For
Women! **3** Prs. **\$1**

Fine gauge, high twist rayons with rayon or lisle reinforcements. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Basement Economy Store

Men's Wool Suits
\$24 to **\$18⁷⁵**

All wool or 75% new wool,
25% reprocessed wool.
Many gray flannels from
better lines. Rayon lined.
Basement Economy Store

Sports Coats

Juniors' Misses'! **\$15⁹⁹**

\$19.95 value! Reefer, boy tailored and fur-trimmed styles. All rayon lined. Some have detachable

Remnant Sales Feature.
"Fashion Way's" Teen Town—
Basement Economy Store

You're in This War, Too!

TAKE CARE OF
WHAT YOU WEAR!SAVE ON FUEL
IN EVERY WAY!Don't Forget: The
Fighter Comes First!Use as Little as You Can...
• Heating Your Home!
• Driving Your Car!
• Cooking Your Meals!

\$1 Head Shawls Warm Rayons! 79c Ea. Colorful, cozy Head Shawls with rayon fringed trim! Host of colors. Women's Neckwear—Main Floor	Women's \$1 Hose Sheer Rayons! 89c Pr. Fine quality full-fashioned Hosiery! Cotton reinforced foot and heel. Hosiery—Main Floor
Salon Shoes Women's Famed Makes! \$7.95 Selected group \$10.95 to \$16.95 Pandoras, Urbanites, Beaux Arts, Palter de Lisos. Shoe Salon—Third Floor	Surety Six Shoes For Women! \$4.29 Selected group our famed \$6 high-style Footwear. Discontinued styles. Hurry! Surety Six Shoes—Third Floor
\$24.89 Bed Outfits Three Pieces! \$18.44 Simmons metal bed, Simmons link fabric spring and cotton mattress all for \$18.44! 36 in. wide. Furniture—Tenth Floor	\$79.50 Bed Suites Three Pieces! \$59.50 Full-size bed, dresser and chest of solid Northern Rock Maple. Hand-rubbed finish. Furniture—Tenth Floor
9x12-Ft. Rugs \$89.00 Seconds! \$62 Seamless Broadloom rugs in two-tone or floral patterns. For any type room. Rugs—Ninth Floor	Broadloom Carpet \$4.95-\$5.50 Values! \$4.19 Sq. Yd. Broadloom figured carpet in floral or tone-on-tone patterns. 9, 12 ft. wide. Floorcovering—Ninth Floor

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

DOUBLE EAGLE
STAMPS TUESDAYREMNANT
DAYSLAST THREE DAYS!
SHOP TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY!

STORE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Remnant Days! Signal to check up, stock up! Savings on top of savings! Store-wide super savings on hundreds of special purchases... closeouts from leading manufacturers... vast accumulations from our own stocks... a bargain carnival from the Basement on up! SHOP TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY!

NOTE! RESTRICTIONS—Because of the tremendous number of items and limited quantities in most instances, no Mail, C. O. D., Telephone or Will Call Orders on Remnant Days merchandise can be accepted.

Sports Dresses

Originally \$7.98 to \$14.95
\$5.99
Selected group of rayon crepes and wool-and-rayon dresses. Bright and dark for misses. Sports Shop—Fourth Floor

Thrill Dresses

Originally \$12.95-\$14.95
\$7.99
Rayon crepes for misses and women. Mostly dark shades; some pastels. Varied types. Thrill Shop—Fourth Floor

Misses' Suits

Brand-New \$19.95 Value
\$16.99
Varied styles in new spring suits in exquisite shades. Jackets rayon lined. Suit Shop—Fourth Floor

Misses' Frocks

Originally \$16.95-\$17.95
\$14.99
Specially selected group, in rayon crepes and wool mixtures. Casual and dressy types. Debutante Shop—Fourth Floor

Lovely Furs

Plus 10% Federal Tax
\$122
Group of coats from our higher-priced stocks. Superior pelts, smart styles. Rayon lined. Fur Shop—Fourth Floor

Casual Coats

Originally \$39.95, Now
\$34.99
All-wool overcoat fashions in sizes for misses and women. Warmly interlined, rayon lined. Coat Shop—Fourth Floor

Fabric Remnants

Originally \$9c-\$1.98 Yd. 1/2 Price
Now 30c to 99c yd. Rayons and silks, lengths from 1 to 3 1/2 yards. Half of bolt prices. Fabrics—Third Floor

Women's Slips

Miss Co-Eds!
\$2.09
Won't ride up! Rayon satin or crepe. Lacy and tailored styles. Sizes 32 to 44; 31 1/2 to 37 1/2. Slip Shop—Fifth Floor

\$1 Earrings

Many Styles!
Plus 10% Federal Tax
67c Pr.
Silver-tone, gold-tone metals! Stimulated stones! Wide selection of lovely styles! Jewelry—Main Floor

Sample Bras

Famed Makes!
69c
Bras and bandeaus in samples and discontinued styles. \$1 to \$1.50 values! Corsette Shop—Fifth Floor

Girls' Shoes

\$3.48-\$9.98 Values!
\$2.33
Also children's and misses' styles. Black or brown in many types. Broken sizes. Younger Generation Shop—Third Floor

Boys' Sweaters

\$3.98 Value!
\$2.39
Suede-front sweaters with wool back and sleeves. Brown in coat style. 28 to 34. Boys' Clothing—Second Floor69c Writing Paper — 44c, 2 Boxes 85c
Fine stationery with 72 or 100 sheets and 50 envelopes. Stationery—Main Floor BalconyOdds and Ends of Desk Needs — 1/2 Off
Scrap, Address, Memory Books, Diaries, Photo Albums. Stationery—Main Floor Balcony\$1-\$1.19 Scrap Books; Photo Albums — 88c
Washable, cloth simulating leather padded covers! Stationery—Main Floor\$1.98 Bridge Table Pads — \$1.49
Two-way... one side for playing... one for serving. Stationery—Main Floor BalconyOdds and Ends of Bird Cage Stands — 1/2 Off
Were \$4.99... Now priced \$3.00! Pet Shop—Eighth Floor79c Quilted Rayon Satin Utility Boxes — 69c
For handkerchiefs, gloves, hose! Several colors. Notions—Main Floor13c Facial Tissues, 200's — 3 Boxes 28c
Loress brand! 200 sheets in each box, 600 in three. Notions—Main Floor\$2.98 Garment Bag with Slide Fastener — \$2.69
60-inch length with room for eight garments. Notions—Main Floor59c Ironing Board Covers — 2 for \$1
Popular elastic type cover of heavy, sturdy material. Notions—Main Floor\$1 Webster's Superior Dictionary — 63c
1280 pages... thumb indexed! Buy now and save! Book Shop—Sixth Floor59c Activity Boxes of 10 Books for Children, 45c
Fun for the kiddies all year long. Book Shop—Sixth Floor89c Activity Boxes of 10 Big Books — 69c
One box for girls... one box for boys! Book Shop—Sixth FloorChesterfield Cleansing Tissues* — 3 Boxes 54c
500 sheets in each box... 1500 in three. White only. Toilettries—Main FloorCamay Toilet Soap* — 10 for 57c
Limit of 20 cakes to each customer. Toilettries—Main Floor49c TMC Milk of Magnesia — 37c
Save now on this pint bottle of Milk of Magnesia. Drugs—Main Floor39c TMC Antiseptic Mouth Wash — 29c
16-ounce bottle of our own brand mouth wash! Drugs—Main Floor\$2.25 Size Delettex Face Cream (T) — \$1
Soothing, softening Buttermilk Girl Brand Cream. Toilettries—Main FloorOriginally \$29.95 Chamois-Lined Coats — \$21
Button-in lined wool casual coats in misses' sizes. Sports Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$7.98 Utility Trench Coats — \$5.99
Natural cotton gabardine for rain or shine. Misses' sizes. Sports Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$9.95 Thrift Dresses — \$5.99
Mostly rayon crepes for misses and women. Many styles. Thrift Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$16.95 to \$19.95 Dresses — \$5 and \$10
Selected group in rayon crepes. Misses' sizes. Debutante Shop—Fourth FloorSpecially Selected Group Fur Coats — \$158 (T)
From our own higher priced stocks. Rayon lined. Fur Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$35 Wool Casual Coats — \$27.99
Button-in extra lining of chamois. Misses' sizes. Coat Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$79.95-\$89.95 Furred Coats, \$70.99 (T)
Dress coats for misses and women. Lined with rayons. Coat Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$8.98 to \$14.95 Junior Frocks — \$3.99
Broken sizes, mostly in rayon fabrics. Varied choice. Little New Yorker Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$59.95 to \$79.95 Junior Coats, \$48 (T)
Fur-trimmed Winter coats. Lined with rayon fabrics. Little New Yorker Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$5 to \$6.98 Jackets — \$1.99
Odds and ends in rayon crepes for misses. Blouses Shop—Fourth FloorWomen's Originally \$17.95-\$22.95 Dresses — \$10
Mostly rayon crepes in regular and half sizes. Women's Shop—Fourth FloorWomen's Originally \$17.95-\$29.95 Dresses — \$15
From our own stocks. Regular and half sizes included. Women's Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$25 Zip-In Jr. Coats — \$12.99
Casual coats with chamoisette fabric extra lining. Young Budgetette Shop—Main Floor BalconyOriginally \$7.98 and \$8.98 Jr. Dresses — \$3.99
Wool-and-rayon and rayon crepes in pastels and black. Young Budgetette Shop—Main Floor BalconyOriginally \$2.25-\$3.98 Blouses, Sweaters, Ea. 99c
Also some separate matchables. Broken sizes. Blouses Shop—Fourth FloorOriginally \$25 to \$35 Costume Room Dresses, \$15
From our own individual stocks. For misses-women. Costume Room—Fourth FloorOriginally \$2.25 to \$4.95 Wool Remnants, 1/2 Price
Wool and wool-mixed fabrics, 1 to 2 1/2 yd. lengths. Fabrics—Third FloorOriginally 35c to \$1 Cotton Remnants, 1/2 Price
Lengths from 1 to 3 yards. Half of bolt prices. Fabrics—Third FloorOriginally 49c to 69c Cotton Fabrics — Yd. 39c
Sheer and heavier weights in gay colored prints. Fabrics—Third Floor(T) Plus 10% Federal Tax Where Applicable
(*) Postage Extra Beyond Regular Delivery ZonesWomen's 59c Crisp White Neckwear — 39c
V-neck, high-neck styles, some with cuffs! Neckwear—Main Floor\$3.99 Sparkling Spray Pins — \$2.99 (T)
Set with rhinestones and simulated jewels! Jewelry—Main Floor\$1.00 Smart Costume Jewelry, Each — 77c (T)
Plastics, gold-tone or silver-tone metals! Jewelry—Main Floor\$1.00 to \$79.50 Evening Bags, 1/2 Off, 50c-\$39.75
Selected group gold* or silver* kid and others! Handbags—Main FloorWomen's \$1.50 6-Button Length Gloves — 89c
Black, brown sueded rayon fabric. Broken sizes. Gloves—Main FloorMen's 35c Handkerchiefs, Each — 25c
Large size with white woven fancy borders. Handkerchiefs—Main FloorWomen's \$2.29-\$2.98 Boudoir Slippers — \$1.49
Comfortable slippers! Discontinued styles. Slipper Shop—Third FloorMisses' \$9.98 Rayon Jersey Robes — \$7.59
White quilted; wine or royal piping. 12-20. Daytime Wear—Fifth FloorWomen's \$1.98 Cotton Flannelette Pajamas, \$1.79
Warm two-piece pajamas. Sizes 32 to 38. Lingerie—Fifth FloorWomen's \$1.25 Rayon Knit Slips — 97c
Rayon knit striped fabrics. Knitwear—Fifth Floor\$1-\$12.50 Billfolds, Small Leather Goods, 50c-\$6.25
Save one-half on a selected group! Small Leather Goods—Main FloorWomen's \$6.95 Sorority House Footwear — \$4.85
Selected Fall and Winter styles. Broken sizes. Sorority House—Third FloorWomen's \$7.95-\$8.95 Sorority House Shoes, \$5.85
Selected group in dark colors. Broken sizes. Sorority House—Third FloorWomen's, Misses' \$6-\$6.98 Daytime Dresses, \$4.88
Spun rayons, rayon crepes. Prints, plain colors. Daytime Wear—Fifth FloorMen's Fruit of the Loom Shirts — \$1.59
Wrinkle-free collar attached; broken sizes, 13 1/2-18. Men's Shirts—Main Floor35c, 45c, 55c Socks, Anklets — 27c, 4 Prs. \$1
Rayons, rayon and lises, all lises! For men! Men's Shirts—Main FloorMen's \$2.50 Cotton Fleece Lined Union Suits, \$1.88
Long-sleeve; long legs. For cold winter wear. Men's Underwear—Second FloorMen's Quality Fabric \$8.95 Slack Suits — \$4.88
La Playa of spun rayon; broken lots, sizes. Men's Sportswear—Second Floor\$19.98 to \$100 Plate Glass Mirrors, \$16.98-\$79.98
Framed and Venetian styles. Mostly one-of-a-kind! Mirrors—Ninth Floor\$57.50—9x12 ft. Seamless Rugs — \$38
Broadloom and figured designs, for any type room! Rugs—Ninth Floor98c Inlaid Type Floorcovering, sq. yd. — 64c
Two yds. wide! Large size remnants! Colorful patterns. Linoleum—Ninth FloorOxydol Soap Powder, Giant Size — 57c
Postage Extra Beyond Regular Delivery Zones. Soaps—Seventh Floor\$39.95 Studio Couches with Arm Rests — \$27.66
Felt mattress, makes 1 single bed! Cotton tapestry! Tenth Floor\$39.50-\$59.50 Framed Plate Glass Mirrors, \$19.50
Imported hand-carved frames. Walnut or mahogany. Furniture—Tenth Floor\$25-\$32.50 Solid Rock Maple Pieces, \$16.50-\$19.50
Chests, dressers or vanities! Few of a kind, hurry! Furniture—Tenth Floor98c French Process Tanned Chamoles — 69c
Whole skins! Choose now for general household use! Paints—Seventh Floor\$33.25—8mm Cinemaster Movie Camera, \$28.95
3 speeds! F3.5 lens! Color or black and white! Camera Center—Main FloorChildren's 19c Ankle Socks, Pair, 13c, 3 Prs. 35c
Turn-down and stick-up tops! Plain colors. Broken sizes. Children's Hosiery—Main FloorBoys' \$1 Cotton Knit Polo Shirts, Each — 63c
Long sleeve style in striped pattern. Zip collar. 10-16. Boys' Clothing—Second FloorBoys' \$5.98 Cotton Gabardine Coats — \$4.99
Zip front style in 20 to 22. Rayon lined sleeves. Boys' Clothing—Second FloorGirls' \$5.98 2-Pc. Plaid Dresses — \$4.99
Pleated skirt, in 'n' outer shirt! Sizes 7 to 14. Girls' Togsery—Fifth FloorHolgate Bingo Bed Pounding Board Toy — 75c
Seconds of \$1.25 kind. Educational fun for tots! Toys—Eighth Floor\$1.59 to \$28.10 Display Dolls — Less 1/2
Some soiled. Many types. Now \$1.06 to \$18.74. Toys—Eighth FloorMisses' \$1.98 House Slippers, Pair — \$1.69
Zip style in red or blue. (\$1.19 value now 99c). Younger Generation Shoes—Third FloorGirls' \$2.98 Colorful Plaid Skirts — \$2.49
Wool and rayon! Box pleated or two-pocket style. 10-16. Girls' Togsery—Fifth FloorGirls' \$1.98-\$11.98 Robes and Pajamas, 1/2 Off
Warm robes, pajamas, sleepers! Now 99c to \$5.99. Jr. Undies—Fifth FloorWomen's \$1.15-\$1.35 Irreg. Rayon Hose, Pr., 98c
"NoMend" brand. Sheer or medium sheer weights. Hosiery—Main Floor

Suits-Topcoats

And Overcoats! Ea. **\$23.75**
\$30, \$35 and \$40 values! Worsteds, twist, tweed suits. Sizes for men. Men's Clothes—Second Floor

Girls' Suits

\$6.98 Values!
\$4.99
Two-piece wool-and-rayon plaid suits in 7 to 14. Jacket and pleated skirt. Girls' Togsery—Fifth Floor

Treasure Book

\$2.00 Value
98c
Tony Sarg's action story book with 3 stories in one book. Fun for youngsters! Toys—Eighth Floor

Maycraft Shirts

Regularly \$2.25-\$2.50!
\$1.95
Broken lines; plain blues, tans, greys, woven stripes, end-to-end mad-rases others. Men's Shirts—Main Floor

Tots' Apparel

\$2.98-\$19.98 Values!
1/2 Off
Now \$1.49 to \$9.99. Winter wear including snowsuits, wool-pants suits, coat sets, dresses, etc. Infants' Wear—Fifth Floor

Geographic Globes

\$5.50 Value!
\$3.98
12-inch Globes, completely detailed, mounted on metal table stands. Book Shop—Sixth Floor

Hand Luggage

Was \$5.00 to \$75.00!
1/4 and 1/3 Off
Now \$3.75 to \$50
Two-suiters, wardrobes, travel cases in top-grain leathers and canvas. Luggage—Ninth Floor

30c Playing Cards

Picture Backs!
4 Decks 99c
Attractive picture-back playing cards in smart tuck-in cases. Save now! Stationery—Main Floor Balcony

39c Sectionettes

Of Sturdy Fiberboard!
2 for 43c
Keep dresser drawers in apple pie order! Made to fit any size drawer. Notions—Main Floor

Sweetheart Soap

Buy Now and Save!
12 for 56c
Delightfully fragrant Toilet Soap! Limit of 24 cakes to customer. Postage Extra Beyond Regular Delivery Zone. Toilettries—Main FloorStamped Pillowcases, reduced to, pair 59c
79c to \$1 kind. Some slightly imperfect. Choose early. Art Needlework—Sixth Floor59c Homespun Effect Cotton Scarfs — 29c
Multicolored, attractive. All with fringed ends. Art Needlework—Sixth Floor\$12.98-\$49.98 Reflector Floor Lamps, \$7.79-\$34.79
Bases slightly marred from display. Few of a kind! Lamps—Seventh Floor\$3.98 Venetian Blinds, cream colored, each \$2.99
From 23 to 35 in. widths, all 64 in. long. Few of each. Curtains—Sixth Floor89c to \$1.98 Yd. Cret'ne & Slipcover Fabrics, 59c
Floral prints, solids, 48 in. wide, 2 to 4 yd. lengths. Curtains—Sixth Floor\$20.40 Record Cabinet Combination, \$14.77
\$10.95 cabinet, \$1.45 record rack, eight 10" albums. Record Shop—Eighth Floor\$16.95-\$9.95 Floor Sample Phonographs, 20% Off
Electric and portable! Sale priced \$13.56 to \$47.96. Record Shop—Eighth Floor\$249.50 Brunswick Radio Combination, \$199.95
10-tube radio! Automatic record changer. With Old Set. Housewares—Seventh Floor\$32.95-\$65 Floor Sample Auto Radios, Less 1/2
Also demonstrators! Radios—Eighth Floor\$139.95 Emerson Combination Radio, \$129.95
Model 1447 with automatic record changer. With Old Set. Radios—Eighth Floor\$3-\$5.55 Stainless Steel Serving Pcs., \$1.49-\$2.75
Cook, serve in same pieces! With plastic serving tray. Housewares—Seventh Floor\$2.95-\$4.95-If-Perfect Ironing Boards, 1/2 Off
Damaged but repaired and in good order! Save now. Housewares—Seventh Floor\$3.75 Coffee Brewers — \$2.59
8 (5-oz.) cup capacity. Pyrex glass bowls. Electrical Appliances—Seventh FloorMill Seconds \$6.48 Linen Napkins, 6 for \$4.32
Hemmed, fully bleached. 22x22-inch size. Linens—Third Floor\$1.69 Hand-Appointed Luncheon Sets, 7 Pcs., \$1.29
52x52-in. cloth and 6 napkins! Colors on white cotton. Linens—Third Floor39c Floral Printed Toweling, yard — 29c
Ideal for kitchen curtains or towelings! Save now. Domestic—Third Floor\$2.95 3-Pc. Dresser Sets — \$1.29 (T)
Comb, mirror, brush; several colors for selection! Mirrors—Ninth Floor\$1.19-\$1.49 Floor Sample Window Shades, 1/2 Off
Double glass, white enameled wire! Raises with window. Garden Needs—Seventh Floor5c Soiled Decorative Flowers, each — 3c
Variety of kinds! Crushed from display. Decorative Flowers—Sixth Floor\$28.96 Chrome-Plated 3-Pc. Breakfast Sets \$25.98
White plastic finish table with 2 red or black chairs. Kitchen Furniture—Seventh Floor29c Glass Cigarette Boxes with Covers — 15c
Grand for bridge prizes or those "little gifts". Treasure Shop—Sixth Floor15c Glass Ash Trays with Decorative Edge, 10c
Smart oblong style! You'll want several at this saving! Treasure Shop—Sixth Floor

59c Cake Cover

With Tin Tray!
39c
White cake cover with black trim. Can use it for bread storage, too. Housewares—Seventh Floor

Shower Curtains

And Drapes!
\$1.49-\$3.98
Discontinued patterns of \$2.98 to \$7.95 kinds. Few of a kind. Bath Shop—Seventh Floor

Curtain Buys

Dots and Dashes!
\$1.47 Pr.
Priscilla ruffled style, 78 in. wide to pair, 2 yds. 15 in. long. Cream and ecru. Curtains—Sixth Floor

Framed Curtains

Seconds of \$6.99 Kind!
\$5.99 Pr.
Ruffles around all four sides! Light ivory or ecru. 270 in. wide to pair, 2 yds. 15 in. cut length. Curtains—Sixth Floor

Odd Dinnerware

Some Seconds!
12c Ea.
Dinner plates, breakfast plates, salad plates, soup plates, oatmeal, tea cups, tea saucers. China—Seventh Floor

\$5-\$25 Models

Hand-made!
1/2 Off
Odds and ends of hand-made art needlework models, soiled from handling. Now \$2.50 to \$12.50. Art Needlework—Sixth Floor

\$69.95 Philcos

6-Tube Radio!
\$59.95
Model 361 radio with slide rule visual dial, dynamic speaker, modern cabinet. Radio—Eighth Floor

9-Pc. Dinner Sets

\$7.98 Value!
\$6.99
Handmade, mosaic work on white cotton 72x90 inch cloth and 8 napkins. Linens—Third Floor

CRACK SHOT FRONTIER TYPE NEEDED BY U. S. IN PAPUA TO COMBAT ENEMY SNIPERS

Americans Forced to Develop Woodsmen's Eyes to Protect Selves Against Silent Jungle-Wise Japanese Lashed to Trees — Tanks, Firepower Useless Against Them.

By GEORGE WELLER

The Chicago Daily News—Post-Dispatch Special Cable. Copyright, 1943.
WITH THE ADVANCED AMERICAN FORCES NEAR SANANAN-DA, Jan. 8 (Delayed).

Sons of Daniel Boone and Davey Crockett, where are you? You Tom Savoyers and Huck Finns of America, you squirrel hunters and turkey shooters, stand by us! Sons of our lost frontier, come back to us! We need minutemen like Lexington's. We need crack shots. We need woodsmen.

Such is the refrain, somewhat less lyrically expressed, that goes up from American campfires here on the steaming, swampy Papuan morass of the Sanananan front. In this, America's first offensive, which commences the long road to Tokyo, many lessons are being learned.

Tanks, the 13-ton Gen. Stuarts, broke Japan's network of marsh-flanked coconut groves at Buna. Thereafter, the tank which the British had rejected as a tropical weapon in Malaya and which the Japanese adopted, took its place in the MacArthur-Blamey offensive army.

Jungle Snipers.

But tanks for the somewhat tardy surprise against the Japanese had been expected. They are not the most unusual phenomenon of this campaign. For the most unusual, one must look to the Japanese here fighting defensively against the American Army for the first time in history, and Japan's strongest threat in this now seven-week-old campaign is its junglewise sniper.

The great lesson of the campaign, as officers on the spot see the situation thus far, when we have still not fully countered the Japanese original landing in the area, on July 21, is that a Japanese woodsman cannot be bested by superior firepower alone. This sniper cannot be eliminated by the fact that our Garand M-1 is a superior rifle to the Japanese 2500-caliber. Only when our infantryman is more cunning in jungle guile than the enemy can the sniper menace be wholly eradicated.

This eradication calls for the development of a new kind of soldier similar to the frontiersman. Clay pigeon champions and professional marksmen, with their stances and quantitative records, are about as useful here as an auto-racing driver would be bringing wounded on a peep through knee-deep seas of mud.

Woodsmen's Eyes.

Sniping and counter-sniping are arts which have survived full blown only in Philippine Scouts. They go back, as far as the Regt. far Army is concerned, to somewhere after the last Indian wars. Here in Papua, shoeless boys from Kentucky, Tennessee or the Arkansas hills feel at home stalking the enemy. It is only reluctantly that the city-bred among our boys are coming to realize their deficiency. "If we could only see where the little so-and-soes are"—is one which they alone can correct for themselves by acquiring woodsmen's eyes.

It is perhaps inescapable that as America's great rural tradition has been pushed into the background by intensive industrialization—even the farm itself is being industrialized—that our Henry Kailers should push out our Henry Thoreaus. But pleasantly surgical though it would be to imagine that Japan can be beaten by sinking its aircraft carriers in a few minutes and killing Japanese by the thousands, it is clear to all who have grappled the enemy here that cleaning up the vast tropical wilderness through the Indies, Malaya, Indo-China and the Philippines is not going to be accomplished quite as easily.

An army is going to have to walk in on the Japanese fortifications, which resist both artillery fire and bombing because they are underground, and dig every Japanese out at bayonet point and kill him. And in order to do that, someone must deal with that ornery creature, the enemy sniper. For every Japanese position, whether it be a light or heavy machine-gun post, command or listening post, bridge approach or close-up mortar emplacement, has a complement of snipers commanding the view thither in several directions, and most of these snipers are in trees.

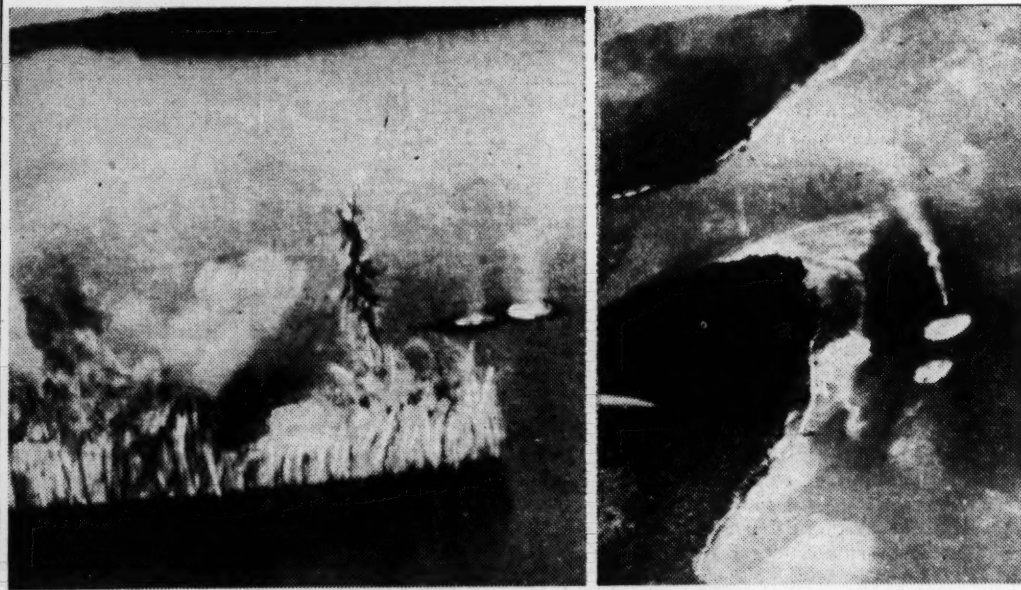
Sniping Technique.

Because many fantastic stories have been told about tree snipers, the American public may think they are just one of those enemy tricks for which the first time is also the last. This is not the case. The tree sniper is an intrinsic part of every Japanese defensive position. There is no position without at least one, usually several, snipers lashed in the foliage nearby.

In Japanese warfare, the effort is always to get the enemy's attention divided. In an offensive effort it is to get him to look over his shoulder and imagine himself surrounded. In defensive war the effort is to pin down with machine-guns the attackers against any position, then pick them off one by one with sniper fire from the trees. If the attackers advance, automatic fire gets them; if they flatten, the snipers go to work.

That is why the key to every Japanese position is not the posi-

Camouflaged Jap Transport Bombed



Two views of an air attack on a Japanese transport which the Army says was camouflaged completely along its sides and up its mast by palm trees as an aid in attempting to sneak through a channel near New Britain in the Southwest Pacific. Above left: Camouflaged ship afloat; two near misses show at the picture's right. Above right: View from higher altitude of the burning ship and near misses.

Laval Subjected To Hitler's Fury At 'Interview'

Fuehrer Repeated
Old Act of Abuse
and Threats, Reports Say.

The Chicago Daily News—Post-Dispatch
Special Radio. Copyright, 1943.

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE,
Jan. 11.

THE description given here by an extremely well-informed source of Pierre Laval's recent meeting with Hitler at the latter's headquarters in the Ukraine, goes far to prove that Hitler's technique with stateless weak countries has changed little since the days of Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria and Emil Hacha of Czechoslovakia. Torrents of abuse, intermingled with insults and threats, still remain in Hitler's eyes the most effective method to impress his adversaries, reducing them to such panic that any concession may be extorted from them.

Laval, according to the account, was first kept waiting an hour and a half before being admitted to the presence of the mighty Nazi boss. In attendance were Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsmarschal Hermann Goering and Interpreter Paul Schmidt.

Apparently, the opening proceedings were entrusted to Goering who, in the most violent terms, reproached the Vichy Premier with having been the screen behind which old Marshal Petain could quietly "negotiate" with United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy.

French Duplicity.

Von Ribbentrop could prove, Goering said, that Petain's intrigues with the Americans in Vichy were approved by the whole French Cabinet, excepting Propaganda Minister Paul Marion and Minister of Justice Joseph Barthélemy, a violent opponent of the late Admiral Jean Darlan, Goering added that only Petain's great age had saved him from concentration camp following the scuttling of the Toulon fleet.

The "talks" so charmingly begun were resumed in the afternoon with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister, now added to the company, and Hitler playing his part.

"For two years I entertained friendly relations with Schuschnigg," the Fuehrer reminded Laval. "Then he double-crossed me and you know what happened next."

After this piercing arrow had found its mark, Von Ribbentrop read out Hitler's decisions regarding France. Hitler then announced his desire that means for giving practical effect to his "dicta" should be discussed between Laval and the German military authorities. He further indicated that the whole of France must be placed immediately under German military control with Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt as military Commander.

Still Hitler's Man.

The only sweetening in this very bitter pill was the Fuehrer's assurance that Laval was the "only French statesman" with whom in future he would be prepared to deal. The French dictator naturally interpreted these words as the final removal of the Jacques Doriot specter.

Immediately after the meeting Laval sent a note to Hitler advising him to arbitrate between France and Italy, as he had done in Vienna between Hungary and Rumania. But he received no reply. Later he transcribed that Hitler had already made up his mind on the question and had promised his Italian partners the fulfillment of all their wishes.

Laval, the account concludes, returned to France "utterly dejected."

DOROTHY THOMPSON WRITES "ON THE RECORD" THE SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA

FOR days rumors have been circulating as to who killed Admiral Darlan. The name on numerous lips is that of a young aristocrat who belonged to the Royalist Action Francaise and can be presumed to have been pro-Fascist. All the small details about the person named check with the meager official statements about the assassin. He was in the early twenties and had an Italian mother.

If, however, the assassin came from these circles one wonders why the facts have been suppressed. The first questions, of course, are: are our authorities exercising the censorship? Or is it the French authorities? And, if so, who are the French authorities?

Apparently the initiative in the suppression came from French authorities and our authorities, by courtesy, collaborated. The head of the civil authority in North Africa is Gen. Giraud, who has been active in North Africa, he is not politically experienced and he depends upon the resident Gen. Nogues and Gen. Chetel, Governor of the colonies.

Now, if the assassin was a Fascist sympathizer one can readily see why Nogues and Chetel would wish the fact suppressed. For they were also Vichy men a short time ago, and their administration is full of them.

Unexplained Points.

If, however, the assassin was a Vichy man, the natural consequence of such a scandal would be a great shake-up in North Africa, and the removal of Vichy people from posts of authority. The question is: are not most of the officers Vichy men? Unless I am wrongly informed the answer is no. Not more than 10 per cent of them are. Nine-tenths of them would follow any good French leadership. Actually, they and their men are fighting in Tunisia, in much larger numbers than there are Americans and British, and with great bravery despite the lack of modern equipment.

It also seems that the explanation of why Darlan was chosen in the first place as civil administrator is not adequate. We are told it was to save lives. But the cease fire order was apparently made two days before we made the agreement with Darlan.

So Darlan was installed, as we believed that things would go more smoothly with him, and his sudden removal was a great embar-

assment. It was a proof that Fascists are not won over just by winning over one of their leaders—if a Fascist committed the crime.

Course Open to U. S.

UT if the assassin was an anti-Fascist it is proof that we cannot quench the hostility to Fascism by enlisting Fascists in our ranks. It is quite understandable that Giraud could not open all the concentration camps as long as North Africa is in the hands of a Fascist or para-Fascist administration.

Apparently Gen. Giraud has no political base to stand on at all except the one of French unity, which does not exist, and which, indeed, no steps have been taken to create. Up to now, he has not seen De Gaulle.

This may explain the mysterious 12 arrests, about which we know no more than about the assassin of Darlan. Some of the men arrested were clearly anti-Fascist, because according to Giraud, they helped our troops to land. But others, he said, were pro-German. So there could not have been one plot, involving 12 men of like mind, but two plots or the suspicion of two. And, it would seem, Gen. Giraud cannot make up his mind on whom to rely. He is in a political vacuum—somebody or something and sometimes opponents move into political vacuums.

Obviously it cannot go on like this. Militarily we are having a rough time on the Tunisian front. The Axis, according to reports, is dropping agents by parachute behind our lines, to stir up the native population to revolt. The Axis was active in North Africa years before the war, even fomenting anti-Semitism amongst the Arabs.

In such a situation we have to decide, either to take over the Government ourselves as an occupying force, or, to establish in power Frenchmen who politically belong with us and are unquestionably reliable. What we cannot tolerate, in the long run, is so unclear a situation.

Finally, all sorts of rumors are bound to breed in the vacuum created by the outright censorship of obviously important political facts. There certainly ought to be an Anglo-American agreement reached regarding political strategy in North Africa. But apparently there as yet has been no agreement even to come to agreement. And Gen. De Gaulle's visit to America has again been postponed.

Attempt on Life of Henri Beraud.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—A Vichy dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin radio reported an unsuccessful attempt had been made on the life of Henri Beraud, French writer, by placing a time bomb in his automobile at Lyon. The bomb exploded before he entered his car, which was destroyed, the dispatch said.

New Warfare

By PAUL SCHUBERT
Military and Naval Analyst

IN the Solomon Islands fighting, in the air-fighting over German-held France, in the fierce ground-fighting of North Africa, the gun is back in the news.

An unnamed United States battleship was in the news recently because of a perfectly astonishing performance with guns. This ship shot down 32 out of a total of 84 Japanese dive bombers and torpedo planes which attacked in three waves. All three waves were stopped before they reached the ship or torpedo-release point. The first wave was wiped out completely with 20 out of 20 attacking planes shot down. In the second wave, one torpedo-plane managed to break through, but was shot down in the danger zone—its torpedo was badly launched, and missed. This wave had started out 40 aircraft strong.

In the third wave, of 24 hostile aircraft, one dive bomber got through to drop a 500-pound bomb which hit a turret top with slight damage.

In gun fighting against enemy ships a short time later, this same battleship engaged and sank three enemy cruisers and a cruiser or destroyer at long range, then took part in the night action against the Japanese fleet.

Similar news of the accuracy of modern gunfire under any and all conditions was released in the accounts of the exploits of the Boise and San Francisco not long ago—those cruisers attacked the enemy with guns, at night, doing deadly damage.

Dreams Come True.

WHEN it comes to aerial fighting we hear much, these days, of the performance of our Flying Fortress bombers. One striking feature of these giant planes is the effectiveness of their gunnery. Using 30-caliber machine guns, each Flying Fortress can put a deadly amount of gunfire into the air. A formation of Fortresses combines the shooting of individual planes into a hail of crossfire that stays enemy interceptor planes short.

In ground fighting, spectacular news of the gun's attainments reached us from the El Alamein front, where we heard of American-built tank destroyers—105 mm. cannot—given great mobility by mounting them on tank chassis.

These guns which make current history at sea, in the air and on land, are not the guns of yesterday. The revolution in gunnery has been brought about by giving the gun undreamed-of mobility, undreamed-of volume of fire, and undreamed-of accuracy of aim. Perhaps it isn't fair to say undreamed-of, for the gun has been dreamed of. Men did dream of these results—that's why they were accomplished. But it didn't seem possible, even 20 years ago, that such dreams would come true.

The early evolution of the gun was entirely along the lines of the weight-of-blow that could be delivered. Guns grew larger, used increasing powder charges, shot heavier projectiles at ever greater speeds. By the time of the World War, naval 14-inch guns fired projectiles weighing 1400 pounds at a muzzle velocity of 2700 feet a second, at ranges of 11 to 12 miles.

Mechanical Aiming.

WITH fixed, or slow-moving targets, the only defense against such gunfire was very heavy armor. As long as guns were aimed by hand and eye that was, by human skill—truly accurate shooting was possible only against fixed or very slow-moving targets, and then only provided the gun was fixed, motionless, carefully set in place before firing.

When the gun was in motion, for instance when it was mounted aboard a moving ship at sea, accuracy fell off rapidly due to the inability of hand aim to compensate for the various factors of movement. When the target was moving at high speed, at long range, getting hits with hand aim became literally pure chance, and a very slim chance at that. During the World War, it was considered sound tactics for 30-knot destroyers to charge into the

Continued on Page 5, Column 6.

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HOME FRONTS AND GLOBAL STRATEGY Total War Is Contest of Civilians As Well as Armies, Hoover Says

Internal Conditions Can Bring Victory or Defeat, Ex-President Writes in First of a Series of Articles on Conflict.

By HERBERT HOOVER

(First of a Series.)

SO important is the home front of the enemy in its bearing on our military strategy that by its correct or incorrect appraisal the lives of hundreds of thousands of American boys might be saved or lost. And healthy home fronts in the United Nations are essential to win the war.

The strategy in global war is not solely a military question. In total war between great nations, the home front is, in many ways, as important as the military front. Wars can be lost or won on the home front. Germany lost the last war by exhaustion and collapse of the home front which weakened its army. France would have collapsed on the home front in the third year of that war had it not been for American support to the civilian population.

There have been explosions of Western civilization into world wars before, but total war was new in 1914. Great nations in total war, in addition to military forces, now pit against each other their total resources, the total emotions, the skill, the sacrifice, the work of every adult civilian. It becomes a contest of strength, spirit and endurance of civilians against civilians, as well as between armies and navies.

Today the only limitation on the size of the military forces is the number of men who can be spared from the two jobs of producing arms and supplies for the military front and keeping the civilian population alive.

Civilians Fight, Too.

And total war is not alone combat between armed men. It is also war between armed men and civilians. Since the last war the improved airplane and submarine have immensely increased the power of attack on civil populations and their war efforts. The improved submarine, through its intensified sinking of ships, increases the power of blockade; the plane works to relieve and intensify it. The improved plane and the improved tank have increased the power of land offensive and made the blitz possible.

On the other hand, the airplane has immensely increased the power of defense against invasion by sea, making it practically impregnable if the sea is wide enough or there are land-based planes enough. And the radio has increased the power of propaganda.

The United Nations have now closed iron rings around the European and Asiatic Axis. But both of them still have tremendous powers of defense through their powerful armies with interior lines of communication and their air and submarine protection from overseas invasion. Japan has, in addition, great naval strength.

Rising Growing Tighter.
With the occupation by United Nations of bases in North Africa and the Pacific, with the growth of our naval, air and ground strength, the ring around them grows closer and closer. But for some time to come the war is obviously a war of aggressive attrition and the creation of conditions favorable for major combat blows. That attrition is just as vital on the home front as on the military front. And

few Americans have so broad a background as Herbert Hoover for writing about the economic, psychological, political and military factors in the powers now at war. As engineer and world traveler, administrator of Belgian relief, then relief administrator for all Europe, as Secretary of Commerce under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and finally as President of the United States for four years, he has had a front-row seat on world affairs.

our powers of attrition and combat are increasing more rapidly than those of the Axis.

This process of wearing down the strength of their home fronts is not solely a matter of attrition through blockade, sinking of ships, or air attacks or even through propaganda. There are implacable internal forces which contribute.

Experience both in the last war and in this war shows that after a certain period steady economic degeneration sets in on the home fronts of all nations engaged in total war.

In the earlier years, the military strength of each nation grows steadily. Production of arms increases. But at some stage, probably about two years, the military strength reaches its maximum size and from there on it diminishes. Likewise, at some point, industrial production reaches its zenith. Even more rapidly than armies waste away after their zenith, the industrial machinery, the resources and the productive capacity of the civilian population wear down.

Shortages Increase.
On the home front of all nations, shortages in food and other consumption goods grow progressively due to diversion of man power. Armed men consume more than when they were civilians. The people must work longer and longer hours at harder and heavier labor. Movement is restricted. Rationing, price and wage restrictions are inevitable. Regeneration becomes steadily more onerous and economic dictatorship grows increasingly as war goes on.

On the spiritual side grief stretches into every family; emotions become more fragile and intolerant; criticism, freedom of speech become more and more frozen.

All these forces are multiplied

Continued on Page 5, Column 7.

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JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Martin A. Dillmon on Social Gains.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I CANNOT agree with W. R. Schneider's criticism of your editorial, "Where Messrs. Brooks and Leahy Stand." Mr. Schneider sneers at social gains inaugurated by the New Deal. True, the political pendulum is swinging in favor of Mr. Schneider's party, but if considerable assaults are made on the unprecedented labor and social reforms which the Roosevelt administration gave us, the assaults can be ready to answer to the common man at the ballot box.

Many of Mr. Schneider's friends and mine lost their all in bank crashes during the glorious area of "rugged" (or was it ragged?) individualism. It was this horrible man, Roosevelt, who gave us Federal insurance on deposits. Now we can bank money without the former trembling fear.

Ridicule WFA as they may, but it was the instrumentality which saved untold families from starvation. "Children, if you want to eat, go and fish," says Mr. Schneider. He could have been an excited hero over night, had he given that jobless multitude a fishing place in the dark old days when bread lines adorned major American cities.

I joined organized labor 30 years ago. At that time, the unions were advocating and striving for unemployment insurance to tide fathers over and feed mothers and children while the bread winner was idle through no fault of his; for an old-age pension system to provide food and comfort for the silver-haired old fathers and mothers of our America in the sundown of their lives. All we ever accomplished was adoption of resolutions and paying the expenses of legislative committees until this awful "ogre," Roosevelt, gave us these measures in the Social Security Act.

Mr. Schneider laments what he calls "spending the other fellow's dough." He should reserve his castigation for the peddlers of unsound stocks and bonds, who bled the people white and ran wild until that frightful New Deal hauled these racketeers to the stocks, via the Securities and Exchange Act.

Mr. Schneider pretends to believe that the social legislation inaugurated by the New Deal nearly brought "economic ruin and collapse" to the colonies following the American Revolution. But what should we say of the bank crashes and the hungry, unemployed millions who swarmed the streets of American cities until Roosevelt was called on to bring order out of chaos? Was that a new-found form of economic stability?

Organized labor does not care a whoop whether Democrats or Republicans lead the present march on social reform, but any party that imagines we'll submit, under any party label, to being led back to Sodom and Gomorrah, that party is guessing wrong.

MARTIN A. DILLMON, Editor,
St. Louis Union Labor Advocate.

A Job to Be Done.

Why all the talk about averting Pearl Harbor? That is past history. Our business is to avenge Pearl Harbor.

MRS. J. R. LATIMER,
Bowling Green, Mo.

With Reference to Averages.

YOUR editorial reminds me (anent the 20 per cent increase in the cost of living in the past two years) of a story credited to our once famous citizen, E. G. Lewis.

Discussing the subject of "averages," he remarked that "averages are a pleasant subject for theorists, but awfully disconcerting to the individual, for instance two men working in the same office and performing relatively the same duties.

"One is paid at the rate of \$7500 per annum, the other at the rate of \$2500 per annum—the average is \$5000. But please tell me wherein does it comfort the \$2500 man to see in the newspaper report that the average compensation of employees is \$5000, and how is he going to live up to a \$5000 income on a \$2500 salary? It just 'ain't' being done."

Our operating charge, four people, has risen from \$35 to \$85 per month for groceries alone; all other charges about 10 per cent. So you see the great burden is falling upon the essentials of life. The less the family income, the greater the burden, and the less able the individual to meet it. The man who has a \$10 bill can afford a 60-cent lunch, but the man with a dollar is on the "soup-bone" list, and I don't want to say, maybe.

W. E. LANSLOWNE.

Plight of the Police Department.

ANY thanks for the splendid way you have brought to light the plight of the police.

C. KITSON.

As to That "Wonder Plant."

TO the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

A WRITER signing himself "F. S." asks why the "wonder plant" of Jack & Heinz Co. can't "be duplicated right away by all American industries." The answer is that there are not many men like Jack & Heinz. A number of attempts to duplicate the work of Henry Ford have been made. Almost all failed even after he showed the way. These successes are nearly always the result of extraordinary men.

A. W. J.
Fayetteville, Ark.

LET'S GIRD UP OUR LOINS.

The United States plans to spend 100 billion dollars in the next fiscal year. That is the central fact of the President's budget message. Of this amount, 96 billions will be used to pay war costs and the interest on the public debt.

We leave to the demon calculators an explanation of how much 100 billions is. It is a sum almost too big for the finite mind to comprehend.

One or two bases of comparison, however, may be made. We intend to spend from June 30, 1943, to June 30, 1944, more than twice as much as the First World War cost us altogether. We intend to spend in the coming fiscal year more than twice the total national income in the depression year of 1933 and more than the nation's total income in the boom year of 1929. In one year, we intend to spend about three times as much for war as the New Deal spent in 10 years to combat the depression.

Indeed, so vast a sum has been allocated for war that there is a question in many minds of the ability of the nation to spend it! If it can be spent, if it can be translated into everything from haversacks to super-bombers, the United States will confront the Axis with the most terrifying and overwhelming military might ever envisioned by the brain of man.

In the current fiscal year, we are spending 71 billions and, although much of that sum remains to be spent, it has financed expeditionary forces in various parts of the world consisting of 1,500,000 men, a huge army in training, an ever-expanding Navy and merchant marine and the multitudinous things necessary to supply the fighting forces.

At the end of the present fiscal year, the public debt will total 135 billion dollars. If a nostalgic thought is permitted, there were those, in the mid-New Deal days, who said the country would curl up and die if the public debt rose to 50 billions. It is almost 113 billions today. At the end of the next fiscal year, the debt will be more than 210 billions. Students of mathematics might translate this as one-fifth of a trillion dollars. This sum will give palpitation of the heart to the old-fashioned budget-balancer.

What we should be concerned about, however, is not money so much, although we are accustomed to think in terms of money, but the raw materials money buys. After all, we cannot fire silver dollars or gold pieces at the enemy with lethal effect. We must translate them into bullets and shells. We cannot fly airplanes with legal tender. That takes gas and oil.

In war as in peace, lead, copper, iron, zinc, aluminum, leather, petroleum, cotton, foodstuffs and so on are the real wealth, of which money is only the token. If we have enough of all those things, we are all right.

But budget messages naturally must stress the dollar mark. In the First World War, most of the financing was done by borrowing. Taxes, while stiff, were nothing like the taxes of today. We are also financing the present World War by borrowing, but to a proportionately lesser extent.

In the next fiscal year, for example, the Treasury income from all kinds of taxes will amount to 35 billions, or 35 per cent of total expenditure. The President suggests an additional 16 billions be raised by taxation, savings or both, so that approximately 50 per cent of the 100 billion dollars would come out of current income. This is to prevent inflationary tendencies, as well as to avoid saddling the succeeding generations with an impossible debt.

The President's budget message, presenting these figures and many others, ranges over a wide field of discussion. It is couched in the plainest of English and answers most simple questions as to the Government's proposed fiscal course for the future. If the figures stump the imagination, the general objectives are perfectly clear, since they all add up to victory.

If Messrs. Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini still think the United States is a decadent democracy, the soaring aims of the budget message, couched in the calmest and most matter-of-fact terms, will give them plenty to think about. They invented total war and the budget message shows how we are going to improve on their invention. For example:

Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude.

It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories. . . .

(The program) requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all—management, labor, farmers, consumers and public servants.

Of late, there has grown up a school of wishful thinkers who are forecasting the end of the war by next Monday at 2 p. m., or by Easter Sunday, or perchance, come Michaelmas. The budget message shows that our war planners are not succumbing to any such enervating ideas. They are preparing for a long war, a hard war and an all-out war. So let's gird up our loins.

LOYD KING IS A POOR COUNSELOR.

In his final message to the people of Missouri as their Superintendent of Schools, Lloyd W. King counseled the State not to skimp on school funds. Credit Mr. King with sincere concern for the welfare of Missouri's public schools, yet he clearly is too close to the schools, he has been too much a part of the system by which they have taken an exorbitant share of State income, to be a reliable counselor now that strict economy must be the rule in State expenditures.

The one first place to cut the cost of State Government is to reduce the State outlay for public schools. The State Constitution guarantees them a full one-fourth of all State income; the statutory practice of the Legislature, under the pressure of the public school lobby, has been to turn a third of the revenues to the schools. Two years ago, this gave the schools more than \$35,000,000. Should the Legislature provide revenue to meet all Gov. Donnell's indorsed appropriation requests, the schools would get more than \$37,000,000 this year.

This would be unconscionable in a time when State funds, like natural resources and foods and man power, must be rationed. And to say this is not to disregard the welfare or the needs of the schools. It is not to overlook the movement of teachers from the schools to war jobs which pay better. It is not to shut one's eyes to the fact that education in many Missouri schools, particularly in rural regions, is far from what it should be.

On the contrary, one of the surest ways of improving the educational system over Missouri will be to cut down on the State funds. If State funds

are cut down, something will have to be done about the indefensibly large number of school districts. Why should Missouri have between 8000 and 9000 school districts, many more than New York, which has four times Missouri's population? There is no good reason at all. The explanation simply is that this State has an entrenched lot of one-room school trustees who place the opportunity to spend State funds above efficient and modern education.

AMERICA'S NO. 1 SLACKER—SILVER.

The demands of all-out war are burning up America's mineral resources at a rate that threatens exhaustion or serious impoverishment of what had previously been considered a supply of materials adequate for centuries to come. This was the thesis of an illuminating article by Richard L. Stokes, a Washington correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, published yesterday. Such vital wartime minerals as lead, zinc, mercury, iron, copper, bauxite, iron and petroleum are on the verge of exhaustion or severe depletion, and for some of them no substitutes are known, the article pointed out.

There is one highly strategic metal, however, of which this country possesses a large surplus—silver. Yet, because of political manipulations, we actually face an acute shortage of this metal. The folly of our silver policy is forcibly brought home by this contrast between silver and the materials which have been mobilized to the limit of national resources, while this slacker remains snug in the Treasury vaults, immune from the wartime draft.

Silver is an excellent substitute for copper, tin and aluminum; for some purposes, it is even better. It could be used for hundreds of vital needs, but the silver bloc has contrived matters so that at present every gram of Government metal used for war purposes must ultimately be returned to the Treasury. This restricts silver chiefly to service for a limited purpose: as bus bars on electrical distribution boards in war plants. They can be returned intact to the Treasury, but silver, under these terms, cannot be used in solder, in munitions, in weapons, in motors or anything else which would mean its consumption.

Silver Senators have recently made a gesture of compliance with the growing public demand for release of their pampered metal for war service. As Mr. Stokes points out, however, they insist on the full subsidy price for every ounce of silver released by the Treasury to be consumed for war needs. That subsidy price is 71.1 cents an ounce, whereas the normal world market price is 35 cents, and silver can be mined for as little as 25 cents an ounce. This means that the silver interests are not only greedily going after profits as usual, but also insist on their Federal subsidies as usual.

All-out mobilization of Treasury silver would free 40,000 tons of copper for other wartime uses, the article states. How much longer are the people going to tolerate the tricky political game which keeps silver out of military service and requires our limited supply of copper and other metals to take its place?

An individual who refused to answer the call of selective service would speedily wind up in the penitentiary. An industrial concern that refused to convert its facilities to war production would be taken over by the Government. How does it happen that silver enjoys its comfortable immunity at a time of all-out national mobilization? The new session of Congress is the place for a showdown on the question of slacker silver.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO IS ON THE WAY.

Bearslay Rum of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, first proponent of a specific program for a pay-as-you-go income tax system, is confident that such a plan will be adopted soon by the present Congress. And today it is more than enthusiasm for his own brain-child that stands behind his optimism.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin yesterday joined the President, Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee in calling for such an arrangement. Virtually every shade of congressional thought is now behind the proposal. That was to be expected, since it has become obvious that the great majority of taxpayers want this help in meeting the heavy costs of the war.

How the transition from the present system is to be made continues to be a problem. Relatively few men in Washington seem willing to accept Rum's idea for cutting the Gordian knot by forgetting all 1942 income tax obligations. However, several less drastic proposals have been suggested in the last few weeks, and the congressional committees, with the help of the Treasury's taxation experts, should be able to refine one of these sufficiently to permit passage of legislation in a relatively short time. If the job is well done, it will be not only an important war measure but a lasting reform in our none too sensible tax laws.

WASTED CARGO SPACE.

Sorely needed agricultural implements, ranging from that simple utensil of all work—the machete—to big machines, are at last going to Panama after nearly a year's delay. A Washington dispatch told yesterday how the State Department had been badly embarrassed: "Although space could not be found for the farm machinery which had been allocated to Panama, the War Department gave top priority for bowling alleys and other morale-building equipment for service clubhouses in Panama City and elsewhere."

Colombia, too, had been complaining that goods essential to Colombian economy and long awaited failed to arrive, although a ship did come in which carried a goodly assortment of luxuries. These matters, which have just come to public attention, are similar to those which occurred last spring and summer. It was the "affair of the bananas" that cropped up last July to embarrass the War Shipping Administration. Bananas were being shipped on transports badly needed for vital materials. Cotton liners were carrying such non-essentials as other liners for mattresses. A British ship hauled sugar all the way from Australia past Puerto Rico, where sugar was rotting.

It had been promised that all such waste of precious cargo space would be stopped. But only now comes word that Panama is at last getting farm machinery, which will enable it to increase its food production, instead of receiving such things as bowling alleys and toys. It seems needless to say that with the U-boat menace as serious as it is, there should be no waste of cargo space. And what can our South American neighbors be thinking about Yankee efficiency when they observe such waste?

Still at its job is the hardest perennial of them all—the farm bloc.



THE SIREN IS BLOWING, MEN!

Flaws in the Seversky Argument

The Mirror
of
Public Opinion

Advocates of air power as sole essential for victory have been proved wrong by war's record to date, military analyst says; events show that co-ordination of ground, sea and aerial forces is required to win; job is much bigger than Major and his followers suggested.

Paul Schubert, Naval Historian and War Analyst, in Look Magazine.

THE European war, in 1942—the year which saw the tide turn our way—demonstrated that Seversky was wrong. It was a year in which air power played a never-to-be-forgotten part, but in which we should not have advanced one inch toward winning the war if we had depended on air power alone.

The blueprint presented in Maj. de Seversky's book, "Victory Through Air Power," called for a predominantly aerial war. The weapons of attack were to be super-bombers. Giant armored dreadnoughts of the air, they would be able to fly any distance and drop any amount of bombs. They would be so heavily armed that they could beat off any enemy aerial interception.

Both Great Britain and Germany have given air power all-out trials, limited only by physical bottlenecks. In 1940, 1941 and 1942, it did much damage, but from a victory standpoint, it didn't work. Nor will it work in 1943—not by itself alone.

The main reason the Seversky method hasn't worked, and won't work, is that there is a flaw in the air-power argument that enough bombs can be dropped on any one spot to destroy it utterly, so injuring the enemy nation as to force it to sue for peace before its soil has been captured or even attacked on the ground.

Why Plan Won't Work.

Seversky's book implies that there will be no fortifications capable of preventing bomb damage—or defenses capable of intercepting and halting air attackers. That implication is the flaw.

Such defenses exist already. They exist, for example, at the Atlantic coast bases from which German U-boats operate. Of all targets within range of Britain, these U-boat bases are No. 1 in importance.

Those bases have been bombed, again, and again. The U-boats still operate. At those bases they are sheltered by bomb-proof docks, with roofs of reinforced concrete and armor. If a dock capable of sheltering an ocean-going submarine can be made bomb-proof, is there any reason a munitions factory can't be made bomb-proof—or a city? As a matter of fact, we know that Britain has underground factories, air-raid shelters and war centers, all secure from bombings.

Apart from fortification, there are anti-aircraft fire and interceptor planes. Defenses like these are hard to create, expensive, complicated. But Germany has them, and so has Britain—astounding systems of protection against air raiders that get better day by day.

Bombing of Axis Cities.

Yet, in spite of these systems, air attack is possible. Cologne proved that, and Hamburg, Essen, Frankfurt. But those attacks did cost money, planes and lives. Genoa, Turin and Milan were bombed also. Losses were trivial, destruction terrific.

Here was something along the lines promised by Seversky. But how slow it would be to use that method alone! How many nights of bombing it would take!

In North Africa, of course, we set up air power. You can't do anything in this war without air power.

But, besides air power, we set up mil-

itary power. We had to—to take care of Axis military power. To get air and military power to the invasion point, we had to use naval power. The first entry alone took 850 ships, a staggering concentration.

To operate our aircraft, we had to bring in gasoline and spare parts and ground forces for our airfields. To defend them, we needed tanks and cannon and troops.

In addition to an army, a navy and an air force, we needed shrewd political negotiations.

This successful action has been a demonstration of just how complex modern war is, and proof that Seversky is wrong.

It's a Teamwork Job.

Modern war is a teamwork job. Victory will not be won by air power alone. Victory will be won by air power as one element of a team, neither more nor less important than any other form of power.

How must we use this power team? Let's look ahead, speculatively, at some possible 1943 attacks across the Mediterranean.

Choose your own landing point for the new continental front. Will it be Sicily—or shall we go straight to the Italian peninsula? How about a landing in the Balkans, or simultaneous landings in South France and along the French Channel coast?

Whichever it is, the first stroke will be a heavy aerial smash attack on the point of entry, with co-ordinated attacks at all points from which the Axis might send help. At about the same time, our paratroopers would begin operations to capture enemy airports—another aerial punch.

But these air blows wouldn't mean much more than a routine strafing unless they were co-ordinated with surface invasion. And, escorting these invasion troops to their destination would be a major naval job. It would require a good percentage of all the sea power the British and ourselves and our allies could scrape together.

Big Role of Sea Power.

After our naval guns and aircraft had blasted the way in, and the first wave had landed, the empty transports would cross the Mediterranean to North Africa to fill up with a second wave. Thereafter the Navy's job would be to keep them reinforced and supplied and to convoy shipments of food, clothing and medicines for the freed peoples of Europe.

This is the way we must operate to deal a death blow at the heart of the enemy. Even if the enemy collapses and sues for peace, we shall have to land armies in Europe—or our victory will be no victory at all.

The job is a lot bigger one than suggested by Seversky's easy solution.

But, right or wrong, Maj. de Seversky did us an invaluable patriotic service. He made us think. He was a good. As an American eager to win the war, he prodded us into searching scrutiny of all war-winning methods.

SOUNDS SIMPLE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

But if we need Argentina's friendship, and she needs a market for her beef, and we are short of meat, it shouldn't take a genius to figure that out.

A Peace Offensive Is Urged To Capture the German Mind

"Listen, Hans," by Dorothy Thompson. (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.)

DOROTHY THOMPSON does not belong to the "exterminate the Germans" school of war philosophy. She condemns and profoundly hates Nazism, its leaders, its principles and its results, but she admires Germany's historic culture and its part constructive achievements. Looking ahead to the post-war era, she is deeply concerned with the problem of eliminating the German elements which have plunged the world into two tremendous wars within a generation, and utilizing that people's better qualities in building world peace.

Almost half of her new book is devoted to an essay wherein she states the historic and political grounds for these beliefs. The essay is a preface to a series of remarkable short-wave radio talks in the German language made by Miss Thompson last spring and summer. These talks, approved by Washington authorities, were addressed primarily to an old friend in Germany, whose real name may or may not be Hans, but were directed also to any German who could or dared listen.

The great trouble with the German nation, the writer says in her preface, is that it has never made up its mind as to what it wants to be. Nazism has tried to reconcile all the conflicting German ambitions to recreate the Holy Roman Empire, to unite the Germanic peoples, to subject other countries to the blood and iron of Prussian military rule, to develop a popularly founded nation. Now the world is sick and tired of wars fought by the Germans in an effort to determine their destiny. "If the German mind cannot make itself up, we must make it up for her, by force," and we must keep it made up by force long enough to establish a sane trend.

But we must not despair of German aid in achieving that goal. We must make clear that our quarrel is with German expansionism, militarism, robbery, wholesale murder, bigotry, not with the German nation as a nation. ("Stalin has been smart enough to see this and say it.") Unless we hold out to the German people hope that a decent Germany will have a place in the world of the future, they will be moved to greater fighting fury by the Goebbels line that destruction will be the certain penalty of losing the war.

Miss Thompson uses these principles in her radio talks to Hans, who is described as a German patriot, but not a Nazi. She emphasizes the growing power of the United States and its allies, the hopelessness of the German cause. She exposes in detail Hitler's lies and his colossal mistakes. She avows sympathy for the victimized German people, but insists they repudiate the "glazy-eyed eunuch" and all his works.

There is in this book none of the hysteria which sometimes mars Miss Thompson's writings. It is a clearly reasoned appeal for a great peace offensive to supplement the military offensive. The writer is convinced that the German people want peace, and that we have a powerful weapon in the ability to frame peace principles that will be welcome to the people of every country. Complete military defeat would be the best thing that could happen to Germany, she says, but we must first create allies in the enemy countries by stating enlightened principles for the post-war world. The Atlantic Charter she rejects as not an adequate statement; she urges daring ideas for mutual governance of the world for the welfare of all, ideas for world economic stability and individual security.

A line from Emerson sums up the volume: "Nothing will bring you peace but the triumph of principle."

FRED GOTTLIEB.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

MISS MARY KATHERINE MANGELSDORF became the bride of Dr. Peter Lester Scardino Jr., lieutenant (j. g.) in the Naval Reserve, this morning at 10:30 o'clock in Holy Redeemer Church, Webster Groves. Mr. P. G. Dooley officiated in a setting of white flowers and candles.

Albert H. Mangelsdorf and his daughter were preceded to the altar by Miss Elizabeth Mangelsdorf, younger sister of the bride, and three bridesmaids, Miss Dial Curran, Miss Lucy Lonsway and Miss Catherine McMahon.

The bride and her attendants were all in white. The bride's gown, made of heavy satin, had a marquisette yoke outlined with pearl embroidery in a leaf pattern. The gown buttoned down the back to the waistline above the train. Her long full tulle veil was held to a modified Mary Queen of Scots headpiece edged with seed pearls. The bridal bouquet was of white tulips.

White faille was used for the bridesmaids' gowns, which were made with long bodices, long sleeves and wide square necklines. At the back of the gowns were red taffeta bows, creating a bustle effect. Some glory roses, arranged in shower bouquets, and red-tipped white ostrich plumes worn as head-dresses, repeated the color accent of the bows.

Dr. James G. Janney was best man. Ushers were Dr. Reese Coleman, Dr. Lawrence Goodman and Dr. Earl Bohner.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Mangelsdorf gave a reception and breakfast at their home, 238 Park road, Webster Groves. The receiving line formed in the living room in front of the fireplace. Mrs. Mangelsdorf wore a blue wool ensemble trimmed with heavier. Her corsage was of lavender spray orchids. Mrs. Peter L. Scardino, mother of the bridegroom, who is here from her home in Houston, Tex., wore cherry-colored crepe.

The bridegroom was seated for breakfast in the dining room. Cornucopias filled with white flowers decorated the table.

Lieut. Scardino, accompanied by his bride, will report next Monday at Great Lakes, Ill., where he will begin his duties with the Naval Reserve.

The bride is a graduate of Villa Duchesne and Maryville College. The bridegroom was graduated from Rice Institute in Houston and the Medical School of the University of Texas. Until he received his commission recently, he was an intern at City Hospital.

Guests from out-of-town included Mrs. Otto Lammer, who accompanied Mrs. Scardino, the bridegroom's mother from Houston. Mr. Scardino's sister was unable to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Moss of Flying Saucer Ranch, Big Horn, Wyo., former St. Louisans, are making their annual visit here and are at the Congress Hotel.

Mr. Moss will return home Friday; his wife will be here a week longer.

—Mrs. William Douglas Collins, 625 South Skinner road, and Mrs. Benjamin H. Charles, 2 Fielding road, Clayton, will leave Sunday for Tucson, Ariz. They expect to be away about two months.

Pre-Wedding Parties. MISS DORIS DEE NAYLOR, who will be married Jan. 30 to Midshipman Edwin John Spiegel Jr., U. S. N. R., will be guest of honor at a luncheon Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Howard D. Cory and her mother, Mrs. Allen G. Jehle, at the Jehle home, 634 Sherwood drive, Webster Groves. Mrs. L. F. Orr, 311 Bristol road, Webster Groves, will give a buffet supper Friday for the prospective bride and groom.

—Mrs. William Douglas Collins, 625 South Skinner road, and Mrs. Benjamin H. Charles, 2 Fielding road, Clayton, will leave Sunday for Tucson, Ariz. They expect to be away about two months.

Moore-Taylor Wedding. MISS ELISE TAYLOR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Darby Taylor of Birmingham, Mich., was married Jan. 2, at St. Roch's Church to Joseph L. Moore, yeoman second class, U. S. N. The Rev. John P. Flood performed the ceremony. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Frank Roeder, 6025 Westminster place, where the former Miss Taylor has lived for the last few years.

Mr. Taylor gave his daughter in marriage. Another daughter, Miss Dorothy Taylor, was his sister. The bride's father, Mr. Taylor, was best man. Ushers were Robert Grun and Pvt. Joseph Garvin. The bride's brothers, Lieut. J. Darby Taylor Jr., who is overseas, and Pvt. F. Roeder Taylor, stationed at Camp Gruber, Ok., could not return for the wedding.

The bride wore an ivory broad-collared tulle gown and a fingertip length full veil caught to a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bride's hair was in aqua-colored lace combined with hair, she too, carried white carnations.

The bride attended the Academy of the Sacred Heart before moving to Michigan with her family. She is a great-granddaughter of the late John L. Darby, one of St. Louis' early mayors. On her mother's side she is a descendant of Joseph de Villars, one of the early governors of the Louisiana territory.

Mr. Moore is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moore of Clayton road. He was graduated from Christian Brothers College.

MRS. JOHN W. LIVINGSTON GETS DIVORCE, \$325 MONTH Mrs. Margaret Melvin Livingston, 410 North Newman avenue, was granted a divorce today, on grounds of desertion and general indignities, from John White Livingston, a vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Co. here until he resigned last July to take a position as chemical engineer with the Rubber Reserve Corporation, Washington.

Circuit Judge William S. Connor approved an alimony settlement of \$325 monthly, and an arrangement whereby Livingston would have custody of a son, Neil S. Livingston, 19 years old, long as he is in school or in military service. Livingston was represented by an attorney.

The two were married Jan. 27, 1916, in Detroit, and separated March 1, 1941.



MISS DOROTHY ANN GRICE

Who will be married to Dr. Arthur Fletcher Howard Feb. 23. The engagement was announced at a tea Saturday afternoon at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Grice, 7421 Stanford avenue, University City.

Francis J. McKeon, 5 Elm place, Webster Groves.

Mr. Fehlig will be best man. Completing the wedding party will be four ushers—E. Matthew Croghan, Ensign E. Peter Gummarsbach, stationed at the Naval Air Station, Peru, Ind., and his brother, Albert E. Gummarsbach, both cousins of the bride, and Joseph A. Grote, Pvt. McKeon's uncle.

After the ceremony a breakfast will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Peter J. McKeon, 7187 Westmoreland drive.

Many parties have been given for Miss Higgins. Miss Nancy Chase gave a breakfast Dec. 27, Miss Mary Louise Reither a dinner Dec. 28; Miss Dorothea Massa and Miss Gloria Templeman, evening parties Dec. 31 and Jan. 4, and Mrs. Paul Coy a dinner party Tuesday evening.

Thursday Mrs. William L. Baker Jr. and Miss Popsy Oswald gave a buffet supper at the home of Miss Oswald's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Oswald, 7111 Pershing avenue.

Miss Mary Jane Brady gave a luncheon Saturday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Brady, 6021 McPherson avenue. A bridge party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Harry Deutman Jr., 6970 Dartmouth avenue.

Mrs. S. G. Ramsey Jr. gave a small dinner at the home of the Missouri Athletic Club.

Miss Claire McKeon will give the spinster dinner this evening. Tomorrow afternoon and early evening, Mrs. Fehlig will give a tea, to be followed by a cocktail party at her home, 6156 Cornish road, Webster Groves.

Guests from out-of-town included Mrs. Otto Lammer, who accompanied Mrs. Scardino, the bridegroom's mother from Houston. Mr. Scardino's sister was unable to come.

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FREE ITALIAN GROUP PROPOSED IN ST. LOUIS

Mazzini Society Speaker Urges 25 Organizations to Forget Rivalries.

An appeal to the 25 Italian-American organizations in St. Louis to forget rivalries among themselves and work as a "Free Italian" group to advance the interests of the United Nations in the war was made yesterday at a meeting of the Mazzini Society at the Italian Fraternal Hall, Delmar boulevard and Vandeventer avenue.

It was the second such meeting by an Italian-American group in two weeks. Last week the Emilio Rollo American Legion Post advanced similar ideas.

Dr. Joseph F. Privitera, assistant professor of Modern Languages at St. Louis University, and Dr. Felix Giovannelli, also of St. Louis University, spoke on the outlook for Italy and Italians after the war, which they said appeared to be hopeful. They also discussed the formation of an Italian Legion, which Commander Randolph Pacciardi is attempting to organize in New York to fight against Mussolini and the Fascist regime.

Dr. Privitera said that Italians in the United States and in South America are ready to join such a legion, adding that many former soldiers of the Italian army, now prisoners of the British, could be counted upon to fight against their former masters, the Fascists.

He said that it is the "moral duty of Italian-Americans to act in the United States as interpreters for Italians in Italy, who cannot speak for themselves." He cited articles included in the Atlantic Charter, as well as official utterances of the State Department, to show that no punitive measures are contemplated against Italians, as such, after the war, but that such measures will be directed against leaders and ardent supporters of the Fascist regime.

The third principal speaker was J. Knowles Robbins, a teacher at The Principia and a representative in this area of "France Forever." He cited the exploits of the Fighting French, and called on Free Italians to do likewise.

Toward the close of the meeting a discussion from the floor developed, in which several of the more than 100 in attendance called for "action, not words, against the Fascists."

Resolution. The following resolution was adopted: "While in the battlefields and at the diplomatic tables it is being decided whether this is going to be the century of Hitler or the century of free people, Italians must not exclude themselves from the overwhelming, worldwide and historic movement of the present, but must become a living and operating force in the liberation of the human race."

"In order that the military forces of the United States, which are already near the Italian border, may be welcome in Italy as liberators, the Italian National Committee with Strozzi and the Italian Legion with Pacciardi, advocated by the Pan-American Convention of Montevideo, must be created without delay."

"In the forming of the committee and the Legion, Italians in Italy would see the best guarantee that the United Nations do not have any territorial ambitions in Italy, and the road would thus be opened for the active collaboration of the true Italian people against the common enemy, Fascism and Nazism."

THREE ST. LOUIS WOMEN COMMISSIONED IN WAVES Three St. Louis women, Mrs. Yvonne S. Cumming, Miss Kathryn E. Wiss and Miss Marie M. Doenges, have been commissioned Ensigns in the WAVES and were assigned to active duty Jan. 8, relatives here learned today.

Ensign Cumming, daughter of Fred M. Steinblis, 5019A Page boulevard, is a graduate of Fontbonne College. Ensign Wiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wiss, 5117 Waterman boulevard, formerly was a home economist with the Union Electric Co. and St. Louis County Gas Co. and Ensign Doenges, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Doenges, 6301 Washington avenue, is a graduate of Washington University and former employee of the International Shoe Co.

Lieut. Marion M. Judell of the W.A.A.C., daughter of Frederick C. Judell, 2322 Minnesota avenue, has been named W.A.A.C. recruiting officer at Fort Jackson, S. C. Lieut. Judell joined the W.A.A.C. last July and since finishing basic training at Fort Des Moines, Ia., has been stationed at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Free Concert at Fort Wood. The first of a series of free concerts by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra for the entertainment of men in Army camps in the vicinity of St. Louis will be presented at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., tomorrow evening. The concert, under the direction of Vladimir Golschmann, will be sponsored by the United Service Organizations, with the service of the orchestra donated.

First Aid Class Graduation. A Red Cross first aid class of 19 women, including five nurses, will be graduated tomorrow afternoon at Fontbonne College. Mrs. Harvey Smith Kinella of the Red Cross office will present the certificates.

ADVERTISEMENTS SAVE AND SELL WASTEPAPER! Higher prices are now being paid for wastepaper! Wastepaper is needed here. Call a collector at CHestnut 1807.

HIGH LOW RAIN (Yesterday's Weather Bureau Reports)

City	High	Low	Rain
Atlanta	48	27	...
Boston	32	16	...
Chicago	38	28	...
Cincinnati	38	28	...
Cleveland	38	28	...
Denver	61	24	...
Detroit	32	28	...
Fort Worth	32	28	...
Kansas City	39	34	...
Memphis	47	30	...
Miami	69	46	...
Minneapolis	38	20	...
New Orleans	60	45	...
Omaha	40	29	...
St. Louis	38	28	...
St. Paul	38	28	...
St. Petersburg	38	28	...
Washington, D. C.	34	29	...

Freezing less than 0.1 inch not published.

Pittsburgh, 16.9 feet, a rise of 0.3; Cincinnati, 38.2 feet, a fall of 0.8; Louisville, 48.9 feet, a fall of 1.1; Cairo, 47.8 feet, a rise of 0.1; Memphis, 32.9 feet, a rise of 0.4; New Orleans, 11.9 feet, a rise of 0.7.

St. Louisans on Casualty List



CORP. LEROY S. HALL

ST. LOUISAN KILLED IN ALASKA SNOWSLIDE

Corp. LeRoy S. Hall Is Second St. Louisan to Die in Avalanche.

Official War Department messages that an Army Corporal was killed in a snowslide in Alaska and that a Second Lieutenant of the Engineer Corps is believed to be a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines were received here today.

In addition, names of two soldiers of St. Louis whose deaths previously have been reported in the Post-Dispatch, were included in a War Department casualty list issued today.

Corp. LeRoy S. Hall, 25 years old, son of Mrs. Elony Hall, 768 Hamilton boulevard, was reported killed in a snowslide in Alaska Dec. 26, his mother was notified. He was the second St. Louisan killed in a snowslide there. The other was Pvt. Richard G. Huber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Huber, whose death was reported in the Post-Dispatch last week.

Hall enlisted Feb. 28, 1941. He had been employed at the General Steel Castings Corporation, Granite City. A brother, Pvt. Douglas Hall, is stationed with the Army in the State of Washington.

Lieut. J. D. Lynch Prisoner. Second Lieut. James D. Lynch, a former member of the advertising staff at Monsanto Chemical Co., is believed to be a prisoner of the Japanese, his mother, Mrs. Lillian D. Lynch of Watertown, N. Y., was notified.

Lieut. Lynch was mentioned as having been on Bataan by Lieut. Thomas Gerrity in his "Bataan Diary," which was published in the Post-Dispatch last June.

The soldiers in the War Department casualty list are Pvt. Roland P. Grossheim, 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Grossheim, 5080 Geraldine avenue, who was reported killed Dec. 2 in the Southwest Pacific, and Technical Sgt. Woodrow W. Vance, husband of Mrs. Mary L. Vance, 3663 Locust avenue, who was killed Nov. 25 in North Africa.

Grossheim, an alumnus of McBride High School, was inducted into the Army last January. Sgt. Vance enlisted five years ago. He had attended Frank School of Mechanical Trades. In a letter dated Nov. 19, he told his wife he was "proud to be alongside my buddies, helping to win this war."

Naval Fireman Killed. The Navy today announced that Fireman 1st Class Clyde Boucher, son of Mrs. Helena Boucher, 3655 Taft avenue, who was reported missing in action Dec. 31, now is reported to have been killed in the Southwest Pacific area.

The St. Louis casualties were among those killed as reported in action on four fronts, including 17 officers and 217 enlisted men in Africa, three officers and nine men in the European theater, one officer and seven men in the South Pacific, and eight officers and 102 men in the Southwest Pacific.

PLANT GETS ARMY-NAVY AWARD The Army-Navy award for outstanding work in war production has been granted the Erhardt Tool & Machine Co., 914 Monroe street, it was announced at Washington today.

Willis G. Ehrhardt, co-owner of the plant, which manufactures precision gauges, said he had been informed by military authorities that his was the first plant of its kind in the St. Louis Ordnance District, comprising a group of midwestern states, to receive the award.

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Fort Worth	32	28	...
Kansas City	39	34	...
Memphis	47	30	...
Miami	69	46	...
Minneapolis	38	20	...
New Orleans	60	45	...
Omaha	40	29	...
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LOUISIANA'S ADVANCE CITED BY GOV. JONES

Appropriations No Longer Go to Politicians, He Says on Visit Here.

Louisiana state appropriations now go to the purposes for which they are intended, rather than to politicians, Gov. Sam Houston Jones, who was elected chief executive of Louisiana on a common-honesty platform, told a Post-Dispatch reporter at Hotel Statler today.

"What I am proudest of," he said, "is the economic advancement the state has made since I took office two and one-half years ago. More new and permanent industries have been established in Louisiana in that time than in the previous 45 years. We have increased farm income 85 per cent since I took office as the successor to Earl Long, brother of the late Senator Huey Long.

"We have been able to increase appropriations to public schools by 24 per cent. Appropriations to state institutions, funds for the underprivileged and state aid to the aged have been increased by about 60 per cent."

Gov. Jones recalled how the Long dictatorship had ruled Louisiana for 12 years and had built up a vast political machine by padding State payrolls.

"In my campaign I promised to correct that condition," he said, "and that has been done. Right now there are 7000 fewer employees on the State payroll than when I took office. Moreover, I abolished the poll tax in Louisiana."

Gov. Jones called on Mayor William Dee Becker at City Hall this morning.

Afterward the Governor was taken on an inspection tour of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant.

Tomorrow Gov. Jones will address a luncheon at the Statler, sponsored by the Advertising Club, the Export Managers' Club and the Mississippi Valley Association. He will speak on postwar possibilities with Central and South America.

REPORT ON HEARING DEFECTS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN GIVEN An average of two children in every school room in St. Louis have hearing defects, many of which could have been detected or cured had they been detected in time, Mrs. Margaret R. Becker, executive secretary of the St. Louis League for the Hard of Hearing said yesterday in a talk on Radio Station KWK.

"A high percentage of ear trouble results from enlarged and diseased tonsils and adenoids, and from contagious childhood diseases such as measles, mumps, diphtheria, and scarlet fever," Mrs. Becker said. "One of the greatest enemies of good hearing is the common cold."

The League for the Hard of Hearing, a United Charities agency, conducts a program designed to help prevent deafness, to conserve hearing, and to rehabilitate the deafened. Mrs. Becker explained she added that anyone having a hearing problem may obtain advice at League headquarters, 4527 Westminster place.

S. O. STRINGFELLOW FUNERAL Funeral services for Sylvanus Oscar Stringfellow, who was in the monument business here for more than 60 years, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow at the Craig Mortuary, 4468 Washington boulevard. Interment will be in Lake Charles Cemetery.

Mr. Stringfellow, who died yesterday of heart disease at St. John's Hospital, was 84 years old. In 1915 he founded the S. O. Stringfellow Monument Co., 5126 Easton avenue. He lived at 1396 Grandview place. A son, Walton B. Stringfellow, survives.

MISS MINNIE ERNST FUNERAL Funeral services for Miss Minnie E. Ernst, a music teacher for 50 years, will be at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow at Alexander undertaking establishment, 6175 Delmar boulevard, with burial in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Miss Ernst, 84 years old, died of pneumonia yesterday at a home for the aged at 5000 South Broadway. Surviving is a sister, Miss Lillian R. Ernst, retired St. Louis public schools' administrator.

SCANTLIN SWORN AS STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS Special to the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11.—Roy Scantlin, Republican, of Neosho, who was elected last Nov. 3 for a four-year term as State Superintendent of Schools, took the oath of office today and took charge of the State Department of Education. He succeeds Lloyd W. King, Democrat, of Jefferson City.

Scantlin was sworn in by Supreme Court Judge Laurence M. Hyde in a brief ceremony in the superintendent's office, attended by Gov. Forrest C. Donnell.

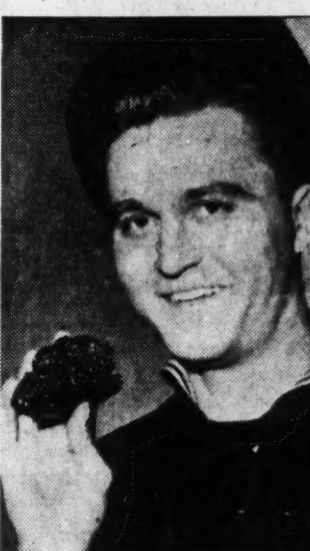
10,000 at Buzz Wagner Rites. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP).—About 10,000 persons crowded into Grandview cemetery here yesterday to pay final tribute to Lieut. Col. Boyd D. (Buzz) Wagner, air hero of the Philippine campaign who was killed Nov. 29 in a routine flight from Eglin Field, Fla. Thousands more lined the five-mile route from the home of Wagner's parents to the cemetery.

Kansas Governor Installed. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11 (AP).—Andrew F. Schoepfel, 48-year-old New City lawyer, took office as the twenty-ninth Governor of Kansas today. Chief Justice John S. Dawson administered the oath.

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ST. LOUIS CARPET CO. A Protective Service for Your Rugs ORIENTAL, HOOK, DOMESTIC RUGS CLEANED—REPAIRED MOTH HOLES, BURNS, TEARS REWOVEN OFFICE 238 N. EUCLID FO. 4591

Home on Leave



JIMMIE C. DUDLEY

By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer

MACHINIST'S MATE WM. J. RAESSNER

Justo, Ex-President of Argentina, Dies

Friend of United Nations Had Offered Brazil Services When It Entered War.

Alfred Perry and Laverne Dahm Win Silver Skates Titles

Bud Handlan Second To Bartholomew in Service Men's Group

By Harold Flachsbar

A couple of 18-year-old high school students captured the Southwest men's and women's championships in the eighteenth annual Silver Skates Carnival at the Arena yesterday afternoon, but it remained for a corporal and a private in the United States Army to supply the biggest thrills in the merry-go-round of speed racing.

Al Perry, a last-year student at Chamblaine College, skating his first season in senior competition, won the Southwest men's title, much to the delight of a crowd of 4127 spectators, and Laverne Dahm of Cleveland-like Perry, 18 years old—skated her way to the women's open championship after being runner-up in St. Louis Silver Skates events for the past three years.

But the corporal and the private put on the best show, in the Service Men's division, which was an innovation in the carnival. The corporal is Ken Bartholomew of the Signal Corps at Camp Crowder, Mo., and the private, Bud Handlan of the Air Forces, Jefferson Barracks.

Corporal Puts Private in His Place.

Bartholomew, as a civilian, gained quite a name for himself, skating out of Minneapolis. He is North American and National champion, among other things, but hadn't been on skates from last March until last week. Handlan, St. Louis city champion a year ago, also tied, in 1942, for both the Open and State Silver Skates titles.

It almost didn't happen that way, but the corporal won, as must be usual in the Army. Bartholomew was winner in two of the three service men's races after ding-dong battles down the stretch with Handlan, and Bud himself won the 440, after Corp. Ken was leading until the final lap. That gave Bartholomew a total of 80 points toward the handsome trophy, and Handlan 70, and that is the narrowest of narrow margins in skate races when firsts count 30 points, seconds 20 points and third places 10 points.

The corporal and the private were never separated by more than a few feet all afternoon, and it was usually Bartholomew who "broke" first in the longer events, with Handlan right behind him. It's a good thing they didn't have to go another lap in the mile, because both contenders, as well as the others making up the service men's field, were raced out by the finish. In the service men's half mile, the field skated so slowly as the men jockeyed for position that officials stopped them and made them start over, calling for more spirited racing.

Spills Add Thrills to Races.

With Bartholomew voluntarily withdrawing from the Southwest Open field, most of Perry's competition came from a group of Cleveland entrants, headed by Edward Olsen, Marvin Thompson of Chicago and James McCane of St. Louis, who made a surprising showing in both open and closed events. Spills hurt Thompson's cause, and Olsen just didn't have the stuff in distance events, although he won the 440-yard sprint.

In that race Perry was eliminated by a spill, and although Weber Ley finished second, he was disqualified when it was ruled his pushing had caused Perry's fall. Junior Perry showed he was a real man, however, by coming back to win the 880-mile and two-mile events. And he needed to place higher than Olsen in that last, long grind for had Olsen won the two-mile and Perry finished worse than second, the title and trophy would have been Olsen's. A spill on the second-last lap may have lost the race for the Cleveland skater. Olsen finished second in the point standings, with McCane and Thomson tied for third.

Since many state events were run in conjunction with open races, Perry easily also captured the Missouri State title. His three open victories also counted as State triumphs, and he won a fourth State race, the 440, for a maximum total of 120 points.

Miss Dahm, to take the women's

Flash Bulb Fools Skaters, Speed Up For the "Gun Lap"

BEST photographer's "shot" at the Silver Skates was in the Class B men's three-quarter mile race. A flashlight bulb exploded when there were about seven laps to go. The loud report sounded like the gun on the "gun lap," or final circuit, and for a minute it spurred the skaters on to greater speed. Then they settled back to normal routine of jockeying for position until the real gun told them it was one lap to go.

open title, won two events and finished second in a third race to Peggy Barber of Chicago, who was second in the final standings with 60 points to Miss Dahm's 50. City Champion Mildred Dietz, 17 years old, was third in the open standings but won the Missouri State crown with 80 points, with Sylvia Schulz the runner-up. Spills marred several of the women's races and naturally knocked out would-be contenders.

Champaign (Ill.) youths walked off with the intermediate and junior honors. John Martin won the first-named title and Stanley Burke and Jim Hallbeck tied for the junior crown. All are from Champaign-Urbana. An oddity was that Burke didn't even win a race. But his two second place finishes, 40 points—the same scored by Hallbeck on one victory and one third.

NOTES.

Virginia Baum, 1942 women's champion in both open and State divisions, was at the Arena in the role of a spectator. There are many in the skating fraternity who will tell you that Virginia could have given this year's field a handicap and won the titles hands down.

Ted Young, president of the sponsoring Missouri Skating Association, said the organization would "just about break even" on the carnival, in spite of the somewhat smaller attendance than other years. Expenses were cut down wherever possible, and it probably didn't hurt that not so many out-of-town skaters who demand high expenses were entered. In the days when a whole Olympic team competed, the expense accounts must have been terrific.

Officials deserve credit for running off the meet smoothly in about three hours.

There were 10 figure skating exhibitions interspersed with the racing and they appeared to be better than ever. Especially impressive was a precision number by 32 girl members of the Arena Figure Skating Club, majorette and all, with a patriotic theme.

Shirley Reflow, who has given an exhibition in every Silver Skates carnival since it moved to the Arena, appeared in three numbers and drew spectators each time. Jane Zeller, St. Louis only "gold medal" skater, was a soloist and proved conclusively that she ranks with the nation's best.

One 5-year-old boy sitting in a front-row box wanted to know why all the figure skaters do the same thing. "They all go out there and hold one foot up in the air and skate on the other one," he said.

This was the first Silver Skates event in which the veteran Harry Furman was not a contestant. He previously hadn't missed a single carnival in 17 years, but now he's in the service. He won the Southwest Open title in 1927.

Silver Skates Summaries

Boys' Events.

Juvenile—440 yards: Won by Pat Crowder, Cleveland, 1st. Time, 56.1. Second: George Weeks, third. Time, 56.1. Intermediate—440 yards: Won by John Martin, Champaign, Ill.; Jerry McGrath, Cleveland, 2nd. Time, 56.1. Third: Bud Grath, third. Time, 56.1. Novice—440 yards: Won by Roy McAnarr, Jimmy Barton, second; Tom Crowder, third. Time, 56.1. 880 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 1,100 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 1,320 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 1,540 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 1,760 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 1,980 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. 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Time, 56.1. 31,900 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 32,120 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 32,340 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 32,560 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 32,780 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 33,000 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 33,220 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 33,440 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 33,660 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 33,880 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 34,100 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 34,320 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 34,540 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 34,760 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 34,980 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 35,200 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 35,420 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 35,640 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 35,860 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 36,080 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 36,300 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 36,520 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 36,740 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 36,960 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 37,180 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 37,400 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. Time, 56.1. 37,620 yards: Won by Bud Handlan, Jefferson Barracks, second; Bud North, St. Louis Falls, 3rd. 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44,039 See N.L.Hockey Loop Play

Funeral from residence, 1015 Leona, Des., Jan. 12, 8:30 a. m., to All Saints Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Deceased was a member of Married Ladies' Sodality of All Saints Parish.

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

FREE
A DAY
CAN BUILD THEM

yard Within the Bay Area Needs AND UP AS ELECTRICIANS

PIPE FITTERS STEAM FITTERS

EXPERIENCE NECESSARY)
 CERTIFICATE REQUIRED
 FEES ACCEPTABLE
 FOR EVERY MAN HIRED

ed in War Industries or
Under Section XIV
Be Considered
n Will Not Be Considered
Men or Clerk Help Needed

... Will Interview and
Through January 16
... January 14, Until 8 P. M.
ES EMPLOYMENT

SERVICE
OVER COMMISSION
(FEE)
BROADWAY
al Office for Information

WANTED MEN
Jobs in St. Louis
Engineers and Draftsmen
Electricians — Machinists
Boiler Makers and Operators

**Shop Foremen
Engineers**
ALSO
Industrial Metal Fabrication for work as
on Foremen
**MEN NEEDED FOR
FACTORY WORK**
and not now working in war work.
Apply

Employment Service
Power Commission
100 BROADWAY
 (No Fee)
 Local U. S. E. S. office)
 MONDAYS 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
 TUESDAYS UNTIL 8 P. M.

Production Planner

EXPERIENCED
GETS IT DONE AT ONCE

cific Railroad

Canada and Utah, experienced
CLERKS BRAKEMEN
perform duties of these positions.
Agent, Room 2022-23 Railway Exchange

WORKERS WANTED
(Experienced)
MAN, INSPECTORS

**ASSEMBLYMEN
ALL METAL PARTS
DRAFTSMEN**
In your highest skill
FABRICATOR (Not a School)

9 N. Grand

MAN—About 40; educated and intelligent but without special training. Lambert Pharmacal Co., 2117 Franklin.

MAN—Storeroom. Write fully giving previous employment, age and wages expected. Box F-169. Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Tavern; wait on tables and bar; references; hours 9 to 6. Box F-147. Post-Dispatch.

MAN—To put up storm sash. Call 5-6 p. m., L.A. 1820.

MAN—Furniture finisher and cabinet maker. 1515 N. Hadley.
MAN—Work on extractor. St. Louis Bachelor Laundry, 4115 Olive.

MANAGER

Small wholesale plumbing supply house; capable of handling stock room and office details. Preferably man not subject to draft. Give full qualifications, references and salary in letter. Box F-309, Post-Dispatch.

Army Takes Papua in Stride



Pilots of the United States Army air force in New Guinea, who are making an impressive record of Japanese planes shot down, playing cards, kibitzing and listening to recorded music atop a bomb shelter while waiting for their next flying assignment. The soldier at right provides a contrast in dress with his shorts and boots.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



Another view of pilots standing by for a call to action. Their parachutes hang in rear ready for use.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



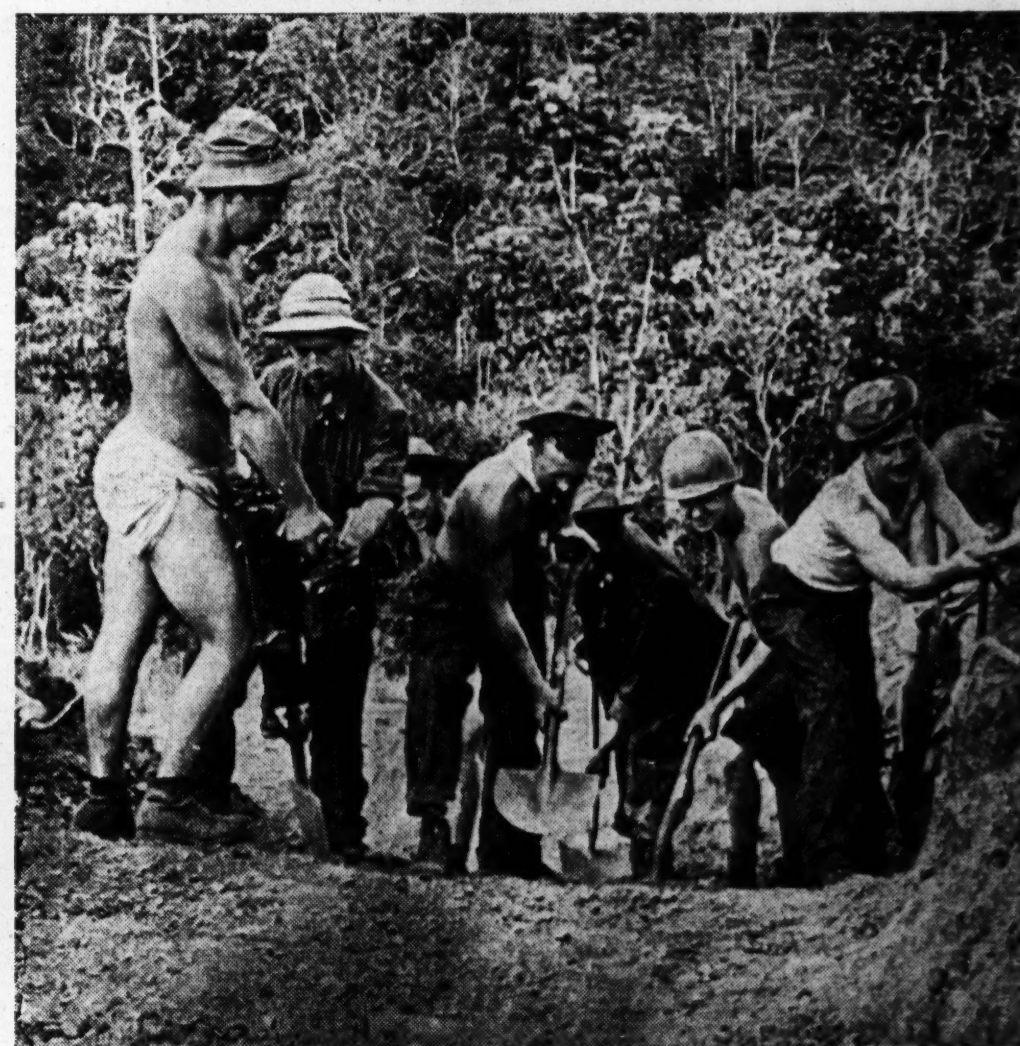
Army engineers making good use of available material to span a New Guinea jungle river bed with a rough bridge for use in the advance of Allied forces against the Japanese.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



The Army says this is an unrehearsed picture of an American pilot running from a truck for his plane. Note the guns protruding from the nose. The plane is one of a number of new Lockheed Lightning P-38s now in service in that theater of war.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



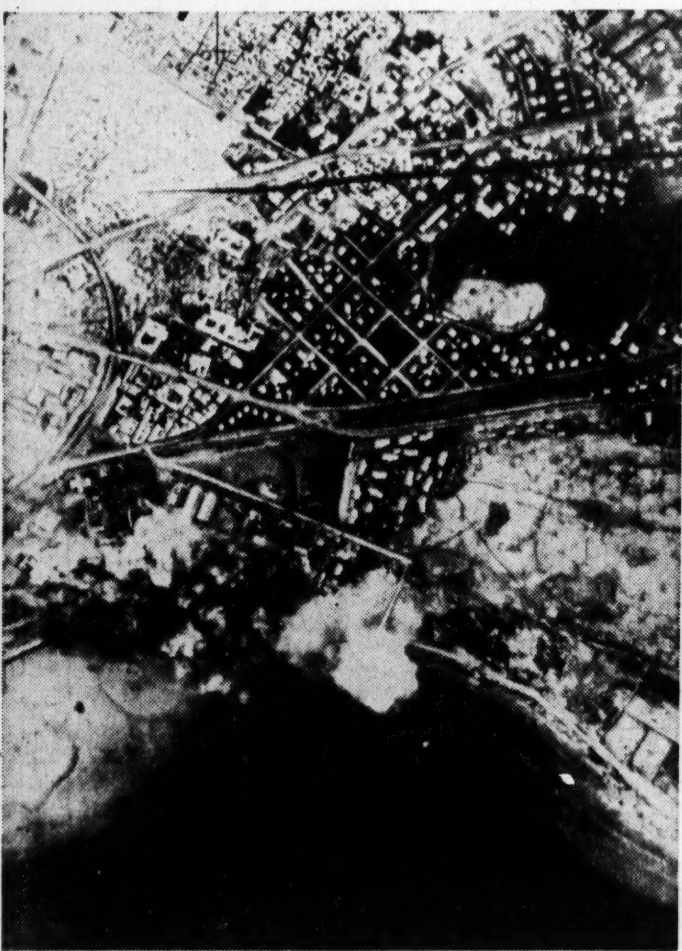
Some of the American engineers working on this road had to hold on to ropes to keep from falling backward. The grade drops about 65 degrees behind them.

—International News Photo.



CAUSE OF REQUEST FOR OIL Mrs. Emil H. Draege, Middleport, N. Y., holding a bucket of warm water for Maud, a cow she says won't give milk unless she has the heated drink. Four neighbor children are watching. Mrs. Draege has rationing officials in a quandary with her request for more fuel oil to use in heating the water.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



U. S. ATTACK ON SFAX Bombs bursting and smoke rising at Sfax in Tunisia during an attack primarily on railroad shops in the North African city. The picture, released today, was made by an Army air force combat photographer.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



GASOLINE USE CHECK-UP An inspector of the Office of Price Administration (in motorcycle sidecar) about to question a motorist on the purpose of his trip as part of enforcement of a ban in the East on pleasure driving. The picture was made yesterday at a normally busy intersection in the Bronx, New York.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Case Records

By DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

CASE Y-108: Several months ago I suggested the psychological advisability of five-acre or 10-acre farm homes for elderly people on small pensions. I mentioned the improved morale and health of such individuals when they can raise their own foodstuffs and keep chickens, plus a hog and cow, for eggs, meat and milk. The resulting independence, coupled with the extroversion of their interests, cause such folks to remain young and more active. They also make better citizens, being self-respecting taxpayers, instead of demoralized recipients of a governmental dole. I have since received a letter from the M. B. McMahan Lumber Co., of Sevierville, Tenn., which I shall quote in part: "Scattered over the several thousand acres of our timberland here in Eastern Tennessee," the letter said, "are cleared patches on which pioneer settlers lived. The thought struck us, Dr. Crane, that we might fit into your suggested plan for establishing homes for pensioned elderly folks. We figure that for a modest sum, such as \$5 per month, we could furnish enough cleared land for a couple to raise all their vegetables, and even a small amount of burley tobacco, for which there is a good market close at hand."

"WE WOULD ALSO allow them to have a cow or two, which they could pasture on our timberland. They could have hogs for meat and a few sheep, if they so desired. You of course know that the climate in Eastern Tennessee is salubrious and the cost of living is very low. Berries of various kinds grow throughout this area. Bees do well here and produce an unexcelled type of mountain honey. We would also permit these people to remove dead wood from our timberland for fuel. In short, for those who wish to get far from the maddening crowd's ignominious strife, there can be no better retreat. For those of limited means, we could furnish materials for a small but comfortable three-room house for \$250, and, if necessary, let them pay on the monthly installment plan. There is also plenty of good building stone on our land that they could use. We cannot recommend this proposition to people who want all the city conveniences, for there is no electricity or telephone system here. But life would be very pleasant for people who at least had a pension or annuity of a small sum to supplement their vegetables and meats grown on these small farms."

"MOREOVER, WE could probably offer some employment to men of the following qualifications if they were still young enough to work, even at reduced speeds: We need men skilled in lumber or timber operation. Also, millwork estimators. And botanists or foresters to aid us in reforestation problems. A machinist and a steamfitter. A tool draftsman and toolmaker. A horticulturist, as well as a motor mechanic for our trucks. A stockman for our grazing animals, etc. If any one writes to you to whom you think our proposition would be appealing, we should be glad to have you refer them to us."

This gracious offer may help start the ball rolling. People with \$25 pension or social security incomes, can live far more happily and luxuriously on such small farms than would be possible in cities. I commend this plan to you elderly folks who wish to be free and independent citizens. It will keep you younger, buoy up your morale, and let you live out in God's country.

Educational War

By Henry McElmore

THIS is far and away the most educational of all wars. Getting in the service now is like enrolling in a college, with the chief difference being that you wear khaki and ride in a jeep instead of tearing around in flannel slacks and a second-hand repaint job with Greek hieroglyphics painted on its sides. There was a time when all a soldier had to do was to read, write, walk, talk and shoot. Not any more. To be any good as a soldier now, a man must have the allround knowledge of an encyclopedia editor, and the ability to shoot well is only incidental. Just consider what the members of our expeditionary forces must know in order to get along in foreign countries. In earlier wars expeditionary forces were turned loose on a foreign land to do the best they could with a strange language, strange customs, strange food and strange money.

NOW, AS OUR soldiers move across the seas to distant soil, they are issued books of instructions on how to win friends and influence people when they get there. They are provided with a smattering of the language, a complete dossier on the customs and behavior of the folk they are going to meet, and a list of do's and don'ts a mile long. Don't kick an Arab in the shins. He won't like it. Don't bum a cigarette off a Moslem. Always bow from the waist when you meet a headhunter. Don't go around kicking elephants in the pants in Siam.

IN ADDITION to this sort of thing, the soldiers are given the facts on the countries they visit. They are told of the principal cities, the big rivers, the average mean rainfall, the average mean snowfall, the chief historical sites, and the height of the mountain ranges. When they come back the soldiers will know more about the world than they ever could have learned in school from a tired professor in a smock coat waving a piece of chalk and using the blackboard as the world.

WHAT I WOULD like to see is the pamphlet that the Axis powers undoubtedly gave their soldiers. What would the Japanese tell their men to do and not to do upon landing in the United States? Well, not having seen one of the pamphlets, let's imagine one: Don't, under any circumstances, call San Francisco "Frisco." This will antagonize the natives and bring them to revolt. Praise the Brooklyn Dodgers whenever possible. Also the Notre Dame football team. These two teams have been adopted by the American public and they will not countenance criticism of them. When getting on a crowded bus or street car, always maintain a position near the front, so that those behind you can't get on without knocking you down. Master a jitterbug dance step that will make you a nuisance to everyone else on the floor. Do these, and a hundred other things, and you will ingratiate yourself to the American public. You will be taken for an American.

Look to the Mountain -o- Based on the Book-of-the-Month -o-

By LeGRAND CANNON, Jr.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN FULTON



A HAND GRIPPED THE CHURN.



"YOU NEED A MAN T' WORK FOR YOU."



"JOSIAH POTTER, MISSIONARY," HE SAID.



CAPTAIN TOOK THE LETTER.

CHAPTER SEVEN.
A first slowly, then with a chill, indifferent swift, October seemed to spread out its days before Melissa—each was empty. She no longer cried out for Whit, but she'd found this to say to herself and she said it often: "All right, he ain't come today. But he can come tomorrow. And even if he don't, it can't be no worse than today was. One day at a time like this I'd ought to be able to handle—for a while, I can, anyhow."

Melissa was repeating the words now, while she was churning. Suddenly she saw a great hand fix

itself round the dasher. She looked up... It was Joe Felipe.
Melissa was frightened. She got outside somehow, and she had to sit down then because her knees wouldn't hold her. Joe finished churning the butter, and came out. "All done," he said soberly.
Melissa said, "Thank you, Joe"—although she shrank from his nearness.
"Tat ain't nothin'. You need a man t' work for you. I am a strong man—Joe Felipe."

Melissa said nothing. Captain Butler broke the silence finally, bawling from the casement where he'd been listening: "Joe! Look here a minute—"

Joe went reluctantly, muttering, and Melissa hid in the barn until he had gone home again.
It was late in the afternoon before she ventured into the taproom. She was standing behind the counter when the door opened and a stranger came in. He was a big and ponderous creature—dressed all in black but for the dirty linen under his chin. Advancing toward Melissa like a one-man procession, he halted just short of the counter. "Josiah Potter, missionary," he proclaimed. He laid his huge hat on the counter, and leaned purposefully toward Melissa. Not greatly troubled that he wanted to kiss her, she drew back to the wall.

"Ah, but stay!" he advised her, reaching into his traveling cloak. "I have something here, child, which I brought for you."
Melissa could feel no curiosity concerning any trinket that might come out of that cloak. She laughed and walked out.
It was to Captain Butler that Potter yielded up what he had in his pocket. "I have carried faithfully with me from Sandwich a letter," he said, "intended for your daughter, I think,"—and he handed it over.

Continued tomorrow.

(Copyright, 1943.)

Child's Good Deeds Should Be Applauded

By Angelo Patri

CHILDREN cannot go on working without attention from some respected older person. "Come and see what I have done," is a plea for recognition which must never be denied. For every step taken by a child there must be somebody ready to applaud. Childhood? Yes, but we are dealing with children, and without intention to hurt anyone's pride, grown-up people carry this trait down to old age. Else why the scrolls and loving cups and the medals.

Every school must have its admiration society. Whenever a group has accomplished a task, there must be a celebration. The greater the accomplishment, the louder the praise. Give a party, put on a program, feature the well-doers.

In every school, club, organization of any sort that deals with children in wartime there should be a book of records. Call it by some fine name such as "The Book of Golden Deeds." In that book, inscribed in the most beautiful hand possible, is to be written the name and the deed of each honored boy and girl. That is little to ask but it weighs a great deal today and will weigh more tomorrow in the lives of the people whose names are set there.

AT THE SAME time keep a picture record of events and those who share in them. Every school, every town, has a good photographer who will be delighted to take the pictures. There is always some teacher or interested citizen to keep the record. The materials used in these books must be the best that can be found for this is a record of history and is going to be valuable beyond measure in time to come. What would we give for such a history of the American Revolution?

Once or twice a year have a big assembly and invite the parents and the leaders of the community to attend. Plan a good program in which there will be much singing, much dramatic activity for the children, a chance for the workers to shine. Keep the grown people as background, as a cheering squad and don't let them make speeches more than three minutes long.

Bestow ribbons and medals. I am for the buttons and ribbons. They cost little and many of them can be handed out so that every child has a chance to feel honored if he wants to make the effort. The most coveted honors in the world are represented by a tiny scrap of

THE HUMANE BOSS

THE humane boss is one who looks out for the welfare of his employees. He is grateful to Jones for the long hours he has been putting in. He has been quick to note that Jones is pretty well fagged out.
Why not let Jones have Saturday off? He wouldn't get much done on Saturday anyway. Jones could catch up on a lot of lost sleep on Friday night and Saturday night.

He could get out and walk around and breathe in the fresh air and flex his muscles. He could enjoy his meals in peace and quiet at home, instead of having to battle with the mob in the cafeteria.

A good relaxation is what Jones needs. Think of what it will mean to him to be away from the office and all its worries and tribulations for a solid 24 hours. Why, it would be almost as good as a summer vacation.

Jones deserves it. But aside from the mere humane considerations the company would profit. For think of Jones on Monday morning. He will return refreshed and reinvigorated. His mind will be clear and he can be counted on to bring in a lot of new ideas.

colored ribbon. Tell the children about that and make them feel the importance of the ribbon they win.

CALL EACH HONORED child by name. Have him come to the platform and make his bow and receive the cheers and applause and the ribbon. Let the honored guest on the platform rise and shake his hand and wish him well. If all this seems a wastefulness to your old bones, you should not be dealing with children because all this fuss and to do is the breath of a child's nostrils. It feeds his spirit. It inspires him with an ambition to do and to become. It challenges the slow to move one to get up and do likewise and so spread the gospel of service.

It does more. No man or woman, however weary of the world, however beset, can attend a gathering of jubilation such as this if he meant to be without catching the spirit of the children and taking a new lease on life. An hour spent with children who have deserved well of the community is a tonic for the most jaded spirit. It is recommended for all war-weary workers.

If your child is shy, you can do a lot to help him overcome his shyness. Write for Angelo Patri's leaflet No. 3, which he will send you for 5 cents, coin preferred, to cover cost of handling and postage. Address him in care of this newspaper, P. O. Box 75, Station O, New York, N. Y.



Imagine the advantage to be obtained at the expense of only a few hours of work lost on Saturday morning. Think of the beneficial effect to Jones' morale and upon the other employees through this reward for virtue. So the boss summons Jones in and, with a kindly smile, says: "Jones, take Saturday off."

But what is the humane boss' distress when, on Monday morning, Jones drags himself in with a wretched cold caught over the week end, or his wife calls up to say Jones can't make it because he fell off a ladder and sprained an ankle while doing a household chore!

CHRISTOPHER BILLOPP.

TOMORROW'S HOROSCOPE

by WYNN

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

ROUTINE a. m. today. Avoid extravagance, but go after results, all afternoon and evening. Deal with forceful people before 5 p. m. Thereafter, slow down a bit, especially if career or relations with business or social superiors come up.

Law, Not Luck.

What are you doing now? Sitting in a chair? Standing? Whatever you are doing, you are depending on gravity to hold you against something solid. It would rearrange your entire life if you had to use hooks to keep from rising and floating away into space. But if someone falls out of a window, someone else is sure to say "Hard luck!" It isn't luck, however; it's law. Gravity is on the job.

Your Year Ahead.

Your year ahead, from this your natal date, materializes reward from past relations with others. Settle legal matters. New, unexpected turns in work, with unexpected danger: Feb. 13-25; June 19-26.

Wednesday.
Dig in on present position—improving in later afternoon.

JUST HOW FREQUENTLY are germs found in a normal person's nose? How many are found, and what kinds? These questions were put to an experimental answer by two Chicago physicians who took 500 consecutive patients who had been admitted to a medical service for reasons other than nose and throat diseases. In other words, none of these people had a cold either in the nose, throat or chest. They varied in age from four weeks to 78 years and were, therefore, a fairly representative cross-section of the entire population.

All 500 of these patients had two kinds of germs without exception: the staphylococcus albus and the diptheroid bacillus. The staphylococcus albus is the germ which causes the formation of pus and this probably operates in the later stages of a cold when there is a purulent secretion from the nose. The diptheroid bacillus is probably not the kind that causes diptheria, but is simply something like the diptheria bacillus in form.

It is often said that pneumonia is carried in the nose and throat, but the germs of pneumonia were found in very few of these patients—only about 7 per cent and in these there was some history of sinus disease of the nose and the nose was not perfectly normal.

IT WAS ALSO found that a small percentage had X-ray evidences of some sinus disease. This latter group amounted to about 4 per cent. In them a larger variety of organisms was found, including true diptheria bacillus, streptococcus and pneumonia germs. The study would seem to indicate that people with sinus disease naturally catch cold more easily because they have more germs which are likely to bring on trouble than a normal individual.

As soon as a cold is implanted on the mucous membrane of the nose, the germs which are present begin to grow and embed themselves and probably cause the symptoms which last for the two or three weeks of convalescence.

The study certainly proves what has been a general belief: that those who have colds should have the social responsibility of coughing and sneezing in a handkerchief and that everyone should avoid close contact with a person who has a cold, and particularly should keep out of the way of the spray which he throws out in coughing and sneezing.

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Beauty and Health

By Patricia Lindsay

Facial beauty and figure beauty needs good health as a foundation—without good health no physical beauty is dynamic or compelling. It is true, however, that some invalids have a beauty, but it is ethereal, rather than dynamic.

Today, dynamic, alert beauty is the fashion. There is no place for ailing woman, the lazy woman, the dependent. Women are called upon to show what they can do to help the emergency.

With the exception of women who have a physical handicap, most American women can be at least 40 per cent healthier than they were when war was declared. Too many of us run along on four or six cylinders, when we should be running on all eight, so to speak.

There should be a great joy in achieving excellent health. Even if it means giving up cigarettes, late parties, cocktails, and other energy sapping habits. The recompense is great—for your hair and eyes, and skin and figure improve so much that you are indeed, a reborn woman.

It is a known fact that regular routine of getting up, eating and going to bed (such as the WAACS and the WAVES embrace), helps enormously in revitalizing the body. Any war worker or housewife can adopt such a routine at home and stick to it. She can imagine she is under Army or Navy order, and must be loyal to the routine.

Her eating habits also can be improved. With the press filled with nutrition facts, few are the women who do not know what they should eat to create a healthy blood stream. But many are they who will not take the trouble to plan balanced meals and to eat them.

And exercise seems a chore to many women too. They groan when their doctors say, "You must get more exercise, either out in the fresh air or at home in a well ventilated room." They continue to suffer their pains and aches, and to complain about them, rather than devote 15 or 20 minutes a day to a corrective program which eventually would make them feel one hundred per cent better.

Even though we are privileged to have and use beauty aids, it is a sad truth that beauty aids cannot create beauty unless the body is healthy. Undernourished hair, bleached skin, broken fingernails, dull eyes, a wrinkled throat, deep-circled eyes—are all signs of health beneath par. No cosmetic in the world can correct one of these beauty problems. One's health must be improved first—then the cosmetic will enhance the natural beauty—or accent it.

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Straub's Select Foods

My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:

I AM 22 and work in an office. I teach Sunday school and belong to several well-known girls' clubs. I do not drink or smoke and the fellows I go with are real gentlemen and have respect for me. I love to dance and see nothing wrong in ballroom dancing, as I think you can do more harm elsewhere where it is more secluded, than in a ballroom. There's always a crowd there and the place is pretty well lighted and no rough stuff is allowed.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

The other night I went there on a date and when mother found out there was quite a disagreement about the whole affair. She said no decent girl would go to such a place with or without an escort.

She said dances haven't changed, she went to some of them when she was a girl and so did Dad, and they seem to think they are all cheap dance halls. They said if I go there again I can find a home elsewhere. I think this is quite unfair as I have never done anything against their wishes or anything that would cause them to distrust me, and they say that they trust me completely. Please tell me what to do and give me your opinion on the whole situation.

LORENE

Perhaps my opinion will carry no weight if your parents are really shocked to the point of their hair standing on end, so why don't you enlist the aid of some older member of the family? Although I don't recommend public dance halls to teen-agers, I think they're infinitely preferable, for older girls, to sitting around in smoky night clubs and struggling about on dance floors no bigger than a Kansas bandana. Those who consider them gilded palaces of sin simply haven't dropped around recently. Grandma and bewhiskered Uncle Joe would probably drop their teeth at the hair-flying, feet-flying antics of the jitterbugs, but they can't begrudge young people untroubled fun. Either talk mother and dad into seeing for themselves, or gather a few testimonials. If you can't be trusted in a swing emporium at 22, then you ought to have your mittens on a string.

★ ★ ★

IN ANSWER TO "J. W. F.": I've been accused of showing partiality to bread-winners over biscuit-bakers by a couple of readers who forget that many more of my letters come from women than from men. But frankly, this has been my experience, over several years of working at the business of personal problems: Men are often more willing to admit a share in the blame when harmony has flown out the cottage window and a crash-bang brand of matrimonial discord has taken its place. You, for instance, recite your wife's offenses and end with, "Neither has tried hard to be a model husband or model wife." In that admission you stamp yourself with a maturity she hasn't yet acquired. Until she does, I think you're probably better off apart, provided she can manage adequate care for the children. Certainly you don't want her back on the old tavern-haunting, uniform-chasing, now-you-see-her-now-you-don't basis.

★ ★ ★

IN ANSWER TO "W. B. T.": If it is the United States flag your mother suggests embroidering names on, the soldier is right. According to the law regarding treatment of our flag, "The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on part of it, nor attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature." If a service flag is meant, the same rule does not apply, of course, but simply a star for each member of the family in service is a much more dignified way of displaying the fact than embroidering names all over the place. Blue stars denote home service, silver stars denote overseas service.

★ ★ ★

IN ANSWER TO "Mistreated.": I definitely agree that you'd be much better off in a gang of youngsters your own age, especially if it keeps you from picking up strange girls—however angelic they may seem—at the neighborhood flicker house. I think a thoughtful, very manly discussion of the problem with your parents will wheedle more leniency from them. They're probably right about school-night scampers, because you'd never have brought home those rosy report cards if you'd been owing instead of boning. But I do think that 10:30 is a wide-awake week-end hour for a lad of 17 to be excusing himself and scurrying home, chains clanking, and that midnight is not at all bewitched for a practically Army-age cookie-pusher.

Social Problems

By Emily Post

I WANT to head today's questions with the correction of a mistake that was made in one of my recent answers. The question was: "How do you address a Catholic priest?"—(meaning address a letter). To this my answer read "Father Kelly." The answer should have been: "The Rev. John Kelly." Or, if his first name is not known to you, you write "The Rev. Father Kelly." When a priest is a member of a religious order, the envelope is addressed: "The Rev. John Kelly, S. J.," or "O. P.," according to the initials of the order of which he is a member.



EMILY POST

"DEAR MRS. POST: You have said that a junior officer is addressed Mr. The envelope my brother gave me with his address on it reads: Second Lieutenant, etc."

Answer: An envelope is addressed to his full name and precise rating or rank. When a junior officer is addressed (meaning spoken to) he is called "Mister."

DEAR MRS. POST: Just how much of a breach of etiquette would it be to let my fiancé's mother invite their own relatives and friends to our wedding? These invitations will have to be given at the last minute, since the wedding day depends entirely upon John's furlough.

Answer: Under wartime circumstances which often prevent following ordinary conventions, the most practical plan is the only sensible one to choose.

FASHION FORECAST for SPRING

Tailored Dresses That Look Like Suits or Coats Lead Style Parade—Hats Will Be Dashing and Very Feminine

By Sylvia Stiles



A COAT DRESS OF NAVY BLUE CREPE, WHICH FEATURES AN ABUNDANCE OF BUTTONS AS DECORATIONS. THE BLACK PANCAKE HAT IS FASTENED ON WITH HUGE HAIRPINS TUCKED IN THE MESH CROWN.



A TWO-PIECE COSTUME OF NAVY BLUE RAYON CREPE. THE SIMPLE JACKET DEPENDS ON BUTTON TRIMMING FOR ITS EMPHASIS. THE HAT IS BLUE FELT, DRAPED WITH A RED AND NAVY STRIPED JERSEY SCARF.



SUIT OF SOFT BLACK WOOLEN. THE GRACEFUL SKIRT ALLOWS FULLNESS FOR WALKING. THE BLACK FELT HAT HAS A ROBIN DASH AND IS TRIMMED WITH PHEASANT FEATHERS.

minimum of yardage in skirts but allows for ease in walking. Since today's smartly clad woman is a busy person and must hurry from one assignment to another, Uncle Sam, as well as the designers, recognized the importance of her having a skirt sufficiently wide for her to walk with assurance and with ease. Jackets are abbreviated so that the majority extend only a few inches below the waistline, especially on the dressmaker suit coats. Sleeves hang straight, and collars often are omitted. There is a certain trouser accent to the silhouette, as is evidenced by the four costumes sketched. The skirts are fitted with darts and ingenious pleats below the waistline. Fullness is smoothed out so that the hipline is fitted, and the tapering to the hemline is a gradual slope. Some of the skirts have buttons at the hemline so that

ANOTHER WOOLEN SUIT OF NAVY BLUE IN A MESH WEAVE. THE OFF-THE-FACE HAT HAS A FRONT FROU OF FEATHERS.

a narrow skirt may be released for walking. Others have hemline "cuffs"—the hems being turned up on the outside rather than the inside to suggest a trouser cuff of proportioning days.

Many of the two-piece dresses have lingerie vestees or gilets, and suits also are equipped with these feminine accents which supply a crisp note and at the same time eliminate the need of an extra blouse.

Buttons are used so extensively that many of the suits and dresses look as if all of the buttons since Revolutionary days must have been saved for this particular emergency. There are many types of buttons—but few metal ones—some old-fashioned in their theme; others as novel as modern science can make them. Often they are put to practical service, but they are as likely to be strictly ornamental.

★ ★ ★

To top off the first 1943 modes, women will be wearing dashing and feminine headgear. Feathers, flowers, gaily striped scarfs and intricately braided felts contribute to the trimmed aspect of the early spring hats—as evidenced by those selected to be worn with the costumes sketched.

Shown at extreme left is an example of the coat dress which has an abundance of button decoration. Navy crepe which has an inset of lemon crepe, or amber crepe allied with a navy inset offers attractive color contrast. The large buttons at each side of the front are gold-colored. The neckline, which fits high and plain, is typical. Slashed pockets on the skirt suggest the trouser mode that has been mentioned. A big black pancake hat fastened on with huge black hairpins tucked into the mesh crown may be worn straight on the head, with a forward tilt or pushed back to show a pompadour.

The second suit or two-piece dress (if you prefer to designate it as a dress) is made of a navy

blue rayon crepe that looks like light-weight wool. The simple little jacket depends upon button trimming for its emphasis while a white crepe vestee provides the fresh, springlike touch. The skirt has buttons at the hemline, matching the button theme of the jacket and giving a trouser slant to the silhouette. Worn with this is a big blue felt hat draped with a red and navy striped jersey scarf. The brim, dipping low over the eyes, the high crown and the general impression of generosity in the styling of the hat point to spring trends.

The next model, a suit designed by Maurice Rentner, is of soft black woolen. A plaid woolen, in beige tones with black, edges the brief peplum and otherwise trims this well tailored costume. There are fabric ties at the front of the jacket. The skirt has a graceful line with little tucks at the waistline and going to provide sufficient fullness for walking without detracting from the straightness of line. Tiny pearl bullet-shaped buttons and clever stitching adorn the white crepe dickey which has a standing collar. A black felt hat, shaped with a Robin Hood dash, is trimmed with swirling pheasant feathers.

Shown at extreme right is another woolen suit, this one of navy blue in the mesh weave which the designer, Louis Barnes Gallagher, has made famous. Navy stitched taffeta is used to edge a front panel on the jacket. This panel has a scalloped theme which is repeated in the design of the many buttons. Tiny lapels relieve severity at the neckline which has no collar.

The skirt is darted to provide smooth-fitting at the hemline. A large pleat is introduced at the front while the back of the skirt has a gored panel. A flower and leaf applique design trims the stunning blouse of soft blue crepe which accompanies this suit. The off-the-face hat worn with it has a front frou of feathers.

TAKE MY WORD FOR IT

By Frank Colby

Names in the News. FULGENCIO BATISTA, president of Cuba. Note that the second syllable of Fulgencio is pronounced exactly like the English word "fun." Say: full-HEN-see-oh-bah-TEES-tah.

PIERRE BOISSON, Governor General of French West Africa. The name Boisson means "a beverage; that which one drinks." The "n" is nasalized. Say: pyral bwa-SAW(N).

GABES, seaport of Tunisia. Say: GAH-bess. MATEUR, town in Tunisia. The name is French, and means "maker of masts." Say: mah-TER. TUAFSE, Russian seaport on Black Sea. The "u" has the "oo" sound as in "took." The "g" is short as in "set." Accent the third syllable. Say: too-af-SEE. (Capitals indicate syllables to be accented.)

★ ★ ★ "Winter war in Russia likely to be INTERNECINE."—Headline. The word interneccine is from the Latin interneccare, "to slaughter," and has the extended meaning "to destroy mutually." Hence, an interneccine war is one in which both sides suffer disastrous losses in men and material. Pronounce it: IN-ter-NEE-sin.

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Fine Bidding, Poor Playing By Declarer

By Ely Culbertson

IT has always struck me as odd when players spoil a brilliant bidding performance with inadequate play. That is precisely what South did in the following deal: South, dealer. Neither side vulnerable. Match-point duplicate.

♠ 64	♥ None	♦ J68432	♣ J9872
♠ 7	♥ Q10853	♦ Q107	♣ A Q64
♠ NORTH	♥ EAST	♦ SOUTH	♣
♠ A Q J 10 9	♥ 5 3 2	♦ K 9	♣ 10
♠ K 8	♥ A K J 9 7 2	♦ A 8	♣ K 5 3

The bidding: South West North East 1 heart Pass 3 hearts 3 spades 4 no trump Pass 5 diamonds 5 spades 6 hearts Pass Pass 6 no trump (1) Pass Pass 6 no trump

South's bidding was excellent. South recognized that East was trying to make a paying sacrifice against a slam, and what is more to the point, he strongly suspected that, if he were to sell out to the six spade bid, North-South would not do at all well on a match-point basis. Even a non-vulnerable slam in hearts would give North-South 980 points, whereas it would be necessary to defeat the six spade contract six tricks as compensation. Actually, it will be observed, East could have made eight tricks and gone down only four against the best defense.

Thus, South's decision to bid six no trump was well taken. Unfortunately, however, his play left something to be desired. West opened a spade. East won with the ace and returned the queen. Declarer won and cashed all his hearts. He discarded two diamonds from dummy, one on the second spade and one on the sixth heart. Now he had to depend upon a break in the club suit, and when it failed to materialize, he was down one.

Declarer should not have counted on the unlikely 3-3 break of clubs, especially in view of East's strong spade bidding. The proper play is as follows: South wins the second trick with the spade king, discarding a diamond from dummy, and leads only five rounds of hearts. He then leads a low club to the ace and a low club back to the king. When East shows out, the situation is clear, and there now is only one hope for the contract, a squeeze. On the bidding, it is likely that the diamond king lies with East, but the position of the jack is in doubt. Declarer must hope that that jack lies with West. He now lays down his last heart. West, in order to keep his club stopper, must discard his next-to-last diamond, and the low club is thereupon discarded from dummy. Declarer leads to dummy's club queen and then plays the diamond queen through East. The latter is helpless. If he covers, South wins with the ace, and the fall of West's jack makes dummy's diamond 10 good. If East fails to cover, declarer must let the queen ride. Obviously, if East has both the king and jack of diamonds, declarer is helpless.

Write your bridge troubles and problems to Ely Culbertson, care of this paper, enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

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Economical Menus -o-

—By Meta Given

HERE'S a wake-up-up salad that is chilly, refreshing and equally suitable for luncheon or for the appetizer course at dinner. The naturally zesty flavor of juicy fresh grapefruit is ably aided and abetted by a delicate gelatin mixture which contains crisp, crunchy celery. If a really sweet salad is desired, to be served as a combination salad and dessert, more sugar might be added; but the tangy acid flavor of the grapefruit is half the charm of this recipe, so don't cover it up with too much sweetness.

Grapefruit and Celery Molds. Two medium grapefruit, one to two tablespoons sugar, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one tablespoon gelatin, one-fourth cup cold water, one-half cup finely cut celery. Squeeze juice from one grapefruit; there should be about one cup juice. Add sugar, the amount depending on sweetness of grapefruit, and salt. Soften gelatin in the one-fourth cup cold water, melt over hot water and stir into grapefruit juice. Let gelatin mixture stand until it just begins to congeal. Meanwhile peel and section the other grapefruit placing sections in four large or five medium-sized individual molds which have been rinsed in cold water. When gelatin starts to congeal stir in molds. Place in refrigerator to congeal. To serve, unmold on crisp lettuce and top with a sweet salad

dressing or mayonnaise mixed with jelly. Four to five servings.

MENUS FOR TUESDAY.

Breakfast.

Stewed prunes, one-third pound dried prunes, water, lemon; poached eggs, four eggs, salt, pepper; buttered toast, eight slices enriched bread, butter; cocoa (for all), three tablespoons cocoa, sugar, two cups evaporated milk, two cups water, vanilla.

Luncheon.

Split pea soup, one cup green split peas soaked two hours, in one and one-half cups water, one bay leaf, one-eighth teaspoon celery seed, one cup canned tomatoes, one and two-thirds cups evaporated milk, one teaspoon salt, one-half to one teaspoon onion juice, one-sixteenth teaspoon red pepper, one-fourth pound bacon, three tablespoons bacon drippings; croutons, four slices whole wheat bread, butter; grapefruit and celery molds, (see recipe above); bread and butter, four slices whole wheat bread, butter; tea (for adults only), two teaspoons tea; milk (for children), two cups milk.

Dinner.

Broiled frankfurters, six frankfurters, mustard, cheese; scalloped potatoes, one and one-half pounds potatoes, flour, salt, pepper, butter, milk; buttered rutabaga, one pound rutabaga, butter, salt; bread and butter, eight slices rye bread,

butter; banana turnovers with cranberry sauce, one cup flour, three-fourths teaspoon salt, one-third cup shortening, about three tablespoons cold water, one-fourth pound cranberries, one and one-half cups water, one-third cup sugar, two large bananas, two tablespoons light brown sugar; coffee (for adults only), four tablespoons coffee; milk (for children), two cups milk.

My Neighbor Says:

When baking apples fill the centers with orange marmalade and add a little butter and sugar.

Butter will spread more smoothly on sandwiches if a little hot milk is creamed with it.

If too much baking powder is used in cake it is likely to be coarse grained.

When choosing pot holders have them large enough to protect the hands and flexible enough to fit around a utensil easily.

Garnishes to dress up salads include red or green peppers cut in strips, celery stuffed with cheese, celery hearts or curls and paper thin slices of onions, marinated and sprinkled with paprika.

THEY WERE EXPENDABLE

By William L. White

CHAPTER EIGHT.

"WE didn't tell the men what we were up to or when we were leaving Corregidor," continued Lieut. Kelly, "but they got their orders to dump that landing-force equipment, to load all spare parts on the boats, move the crew's mess gear back into the ship's galley and pile the decks with drums of gas. And while we were doing it, who should walk in but Nat Floyd of the New York Times, exactly the last guy in the world we wanted to see. Sure, we liked him. He said he'd been up to the lines with the Army, and then, on a hunch, no particular reason, thought he'd drop in on us to see if we had any news. Then he kind of glanced around. What were those planks on the deck for? And all that gasoline on the wharf? Somehow the place looked a little torn up. When did we think we'd get off for China? Not for quite a while? Oh, he just asked for no particular reason, maybe because it almost looked like we were packing up—and so on. I tried every way in the world to get rid of him before Bulkeley got back, but it was no use; he stuck like glue."

"Then Bulkeley and I went into a huddle. Here Nat was. And bound to get suspicious of the activity. After we'd gone, the story would be almost sure to get out. 'He's a pretty nice guy,' I said. 'Don't suppose we could take him with us, do you?'"

"Well," said Bulkeley. "I've got to go along now. But if Nat should happen to show away in the lazaret, and we didn't find him until we were out to sea, why then the story certainly wouldn't get out, would it? And do you know, that's just what happened. But things on my mind. Mostly it was how I was going to get hold of Peggy. There was no telephone at the hospital. She'd said she would phone me sometime between six and seven o'clock today about that date of ours on the fifteenth. But there was a lot of traffic over the signal corps field telephone, and she might not get to use it until almost seven. And I was due to pick up my passengers and be gone forever by 6:30 tonight. And I'd never get to say how much I liked her and what a swell, brave kid she was, and goodbye. But about seven the phone at this end would ring, and some wise guy sergeant would answer, and tell her, no, Kelly doesn't live here any more—they've pulled out, I guess, but would anybody else do, toots?"

"So I sat down and tried to write it in a letter, which I could leave at Corregidor on my way out, and which she would get when she got back from duty in the lines. I had just finished it about 2:30 and put it in my pocket when they came paging me for a telephone call on that signal corps phone. It was Peggy—her duty hours had been changed, and she was afraid if she waited until seven to call I might be out on patrol, and she might miss me. She just wanted to tell me she'd been able to fix everything for our date on the

fifteenth, and was that date all right with me, could I make it? "No," I said. The phone was on the wall in the Philippine army sick, and the shack was crowded with soldiers—in addition to all the guys probably listening in on the line. Well, she said, maybe she could change it for the sixteenth, if that would be better for me. "It wouldn't be any better, I said. 'Nothing would be any better.'"

"Well," she said, and she sounded a little mad, "what is this, anyway?"

"I guess it's goodbye, Peggy," I said. "Then there was a long silence, and when she spoke again I almost thought it was someone else, her voice was so changed. 'Where are you going?' she asked, very low. 'Can you tell me?'"

"No," I said. "Can you tell me if you're coming back?"

"No," I said. "I can't tell you that."

"Then I guess it's really goodbye," she said, and her voice sounded flat and a long way off. "But it's been awfully nice, hasn't it?"

"Listen, Peggy, I've written you a letter—only just then I heard the connection break. It seemed a couple of Generals wanted to talk to each other. It was quite a while before I got it back again and they told me she had waited 15 minutes and had then gone. I've always hoped that the Generals had to say to each other was important. Of course we weren't engaged. I didn't have a picture of her. In fact, the only thing I had was a few lines she'd scribbled on a piece of paper a few weeks before. We'd been idly talking about how we hoped to get out of the islands and agreed, half in joke, that whichever one got out first would write the family of the other one of those reassuring letters about how wonderful life was on Bataan and how well and happy the other one had lived."

"So, half in joke, she'd scratched the address of her married sister in San Francisco on the back of an old envelope. This I still had, and I intended to write her, to send it out by the plane which took MacArthur, telling her what a swell girl her kid sister was—with more spunk in her little finger than half the men on the island."

"Kelly's 34 boat was right on time," said Bulkeley. "We in the 41 boat picked up our passengers at Corregidor and met him and the other two boys at the turning light just outside the mine field at 7 o'clock to the minute. We had 20 passengers in all in our four boats. With me in the 41 boat were Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur, their little boy and his nurse and a few Generals. Kelly in the 34 boat had, to start with, Admiral Rockwell, two Colonels and an Army aviation Captain. When one of the other boats later broke down Kelly picked up a few more Generals. But rank made no difference. Washington had ordered MacArthur to bring out the most valuable of his men, and so they were all Staff Sergeants—there was even a Staff Sergeant, who was a technician, along with us, while 30-odd Generals were left behind on Bataan."

"We started out single file, my boat as flagship setting the pace for the other three. First we went 50 miles straight out to sea in the deepening twilight. We'd hoped to get out unnoticed, but suddenly we saw a light glimmer and glow on one of the Japanese-held islands. It was a signal fire warning to the mainland that they'd seen us pass. If they had seen it on Luzon, that meant trouble for us—maybe bombers at dawn, maybe destroyers inter on in the day. By 11 o'clock we made out the outline of Apo Island against the stars (there was no moon) and checked our navigation, which we were doing entirely by compass and chart. MacArthur and Gen. Sutherland were pleased with the way it was going."

"I can't say that Admiral Rockwell was," said Kelly. "Maybe because he knew more about the sea than the Generals did. I hadn't wanted to worry him, so I hadn't mentioned the fact that ours was the only one of the four boats which hadn't been overhauled, and was so full of carbon that we couldn't make much speed until the carbon was burned out. As you know, we'd intended to make a good speed, but I found my boat wouldn't quite do it. Pretty soon we were lagging 50 yards behind, then, after a while, 200. The Admiral didn't mention this for some time, but finally he said: 'Don't

you think we're getting a little far apart?'"

"Well, close in gradually," I said. And I tried to, but finally we were so far behind Bulkeley's flagship we couldn't see it with the naked eye. "Damn it," said the Admiral. "Let's close up!" And he wasn't giving it just as advice any more. But I was floored as to how to achieve it. I'd been giving her all the throttle I had for the past hour. Then I had an idea. I sent a whispered message to the engine room, ordering them to disconnect the throttle, and to push the carburetors up with their hands as far up as they would go. We now had on every possible ounce of power, but the Admiral still wasn't satisfied. "We're closing pretty slowly," he complained. Privately, I doubted that we were closing at all, but I only said, "No use pushing her too hard, sir."

"But about five minutes later we really were closing. Bulkeley, noticing we were pretty far behind, had reduced his speed. But, with my throttle disconnected, I couldn't reduce mine, and it took me about a minute to get a message down there telling the engineers to take their hands off the carburetor levers and reconnect them with the controls on the bridge. During this minute we not only gained on Bulkeley's boat, but overtook it and went roaring madly past."

"In the darkness I could see the Admiral had squared around and was giving me a doubtful look. I could tell he thought he was riding with a madman, and I decided he would worry less if I told him the truth—that our maxinum speed in this boat was something under 40 knots. Any Japanese destroyer could easily make this maxinum of ours, as the Admiral very well knew. But all he said was 'My God!' very softly to himself."

"It happened that we were just passing an island. The Admiral glanced over. 'How far are we from shore, Kelly?'"

"About four miles, sir."

"Looks farther than that to me. Take a bow-and-beam bearing."

"Aye, aye, sir," I said. But of course I didn't have any instruments. So, making the 45-degree angle with two fingers, I sighted along them to a point ahead. When we came just abeam of this point, since we knew our own speed, it would give us roughly our distance from shore—very roughly. The Admiral noticed me sighting along my fingers."

"Don't you have a pelorus?" he said, sharply.

"No, sir," I said.

"H-m-m. I suppose the flagship has better means?"

"No, sir," I said. "They don't."

"How in hell do you navigate?"

"By guess and by God, sir," I said.

"My God!" said the Admiral, and this time he didn't say it so softly. "I hope," he added wistfully, "that we get there."

"At 4 o'clock in the morning, my engines suddenly stopped. I knew the strainers were clogged with wax and rust, and it would take half an hour to clean them, which I explained to the Admiral, who was watching the other three boats disappear over the horizon. "What time will we get to the rendezvous?"

"I made a fast mental calculation. 'About 8:30, sir.' Dawn, we both knew, would come at 7, and with it—if the mainland had seen that island signal fire—Japanese planes, looking for 'That' an hour and a half later than I like to be out," said the Admiral. Our plans, of course, called for running only at night, and laying up by day in the Cuyo Island group, with a general rendezvous in a harbor of one of the central islands for our start at sunset. "There are 30 or 40 islands in the Cuyo group, and just before dawn we began to make out the first ones—tiny mounds on the horizon ahead and around us. The flagship had the only detailed chart of them; all I had was a large-sized map of the Philippines, and on this the Cuyos looked like a cluster of some 40-odd flyspecks. When the Admiral asked how in the world we—without navigation instruments or chart—expected to make a proper landfall on the particular flyspeck that we all had selected as rendezvous, I explained we had provided for that; I knew its general location, and from Bulkeley's chart had drawn a pencil sketch of this island. But again he was skeptical."

"It was 8 o'clock (planes as yet) before we saw what we thought might be the right one; as we drew nearer, the Admiral agreed that the hills and cove were exactly like my sketch, but when we entered the cove, it was empty. We circled the island, and sign of the other three boats. "My God," said the Admiral, "what's happened to the General? We arrive, limping in late, and the others aren't here! Where can they be?"

"I had an idea where they would be, and I explained. Bulkeley, I was sure, would take no chances with women and a child aboard. Of course he'd seen the Japanese signal fire the night before. Planes might be out spotting us for destroyers, and as soon as dawn broke, Bulkeley undoubtedly had the General for the nearest of those other Cuyos—picking one from his chart (we'd never been here before) which was surrounded by reefs and water so shallow that no destroyer could venture within gun range or even within sight. That he would wait all day, if not until dusk, at least until he thought the danger of spotting planes was past, before coming to join us here. That was my theory, and I stuck to it because it was the best one we had. The Admiral was much more pessimistic."

"So at 8:37 we dropped a hook in the cove and I sent two men ashore with semaphore flags to climb the island's single 500-foot hill and stand continuous watch—for the other three boats, of course, but particularly for Japs. Then we got to work gassing the ship, and

it was a job. Drum by drum, we poured that 100-octane gasoline into her tanks, and it took all morning. As soon as we had entered the calm water of the cove, the army, which had been down in the cabin all night and miserably seasick, began stirring and soon showed definite signs of life—yawning into the sunlight, straightening their uniforms, and even mentioning the subject of breakfast, which wasn't unusual, considering the food that had gone overboard during the night."

"We had breakfast aboard, of course, but just now it was out of the question. The ship had to be fueled at once, because no one knew when a dive bomber might chase us out of the cove. But since we feared an explosion from our highly volatile airplane gasoline, all electricity on the ship had to be turned off while we were pouring. As a result, the army got its breakfast about noon, and then there was time to look around. The island was intensely green—a few hills sloping abruptly into the sea—and our lookouts signalled down from the summit that on the other side lived nine families of natives. These had climbed the hill to gaze at the Americans, and told them that the day before they had seen a big ship going south. A warship? They didn't know, but we were uneasy. The water here was deep, and a cruiser could easily do us in. At 5:30, when we figured any spotting planes would have had to head back for home, I was about to pull our lookouts from the hill and get under way when they wiggled down that they saw a ship. Apparently friendly, maybe an MTB. I picked it up with my binoculars and presently made out the 32 boat, which soon tied up alongside us. It was this boat, remember, which had been repaired after its explosion. The cook had been blown into Sisiman Cove. During the night its struts started coming loose, so they could use only one or two of their three engines, and they, like us, had lost touch with the other boats in the night. But instead of falling far behind the flagship, they had somehow managed, in the darkness, to get out in front of it."

"In the first gray light of dawn, their stern lookout reported a strange ship—gaining on them. Looked like a Jap destroyer. Now an MTB in good condition can outrun any warship afloat. But the 32 boat was hobbling on two engines, so, although he was running full throttle, its commander wasn't surprised that the strange craft kept gaining. In order to lighten his boat and pull away, he dumped 600 gallons of gasoline in drums over the side, but still the enemy was closing on him. There seemed nothing to do now but fight before the destroyer opened with its three-inch guns. They readied two torpedoes and turned dauntlessly for the attack, to discover just in time that the strange pursuing craft was the 41 boat—their own flagship with Gen. MacArthur aboard."

"So here they were—loaded down to the water line with seasick and puzzled generals. Just at this point there was a rising roar from seaward, and the 41 boat came around the point, Bulkeley and Gen. MacArthur's party. "We'd lost sight of you a few hours before dawn," said Bulkeley, "when you stopped to clean your strainers. I went on ahead because I wanted to get as deep as possible into the Cuyo Islands before sunrise. As the sky pinkened I headed for the nearest and best—it was one of the prearranged crosses on the map. It wasn't much of an island—only a quarter of a mile wide—but it had plenty of shallow water to keep off Jap destroyers. We hid in the cove and stayed aboard—although we posted one lookout on the island's opposite shore. It was an untouched tropic islet right out of a movie travelogue. Palm trees waved lazily over a snowy white beach. The cove had a coral bottom and the water was clear as emerald. The place was inhabited by one lone dog—very thin one—although there were four deserted huts, to which people came once a year to collect coconuts."

"Lying at anchor some of the crew picked off a little sleep as we rolled gently in the sunshine. Presently the General came on deck; he was a fine figure in his camel's hair coat and gold hat, frowning a little as he squinted in the sunshine at the water and white sand. Then Mrs. MacArthur and the little boy and his Chinese amah came up to sit in wicker chairs in the sunshine. It was too bad little Arthur couldn't have played on the beach, but I told the General no one should go ashore. Because if dive bombers came over and spotted us, we would have to get the hell out of that cove quick, leaving even the lookout behind, and out into open water where we could dodge and twist. So little Arthur played with Gen. Tojo, a dignitary who wasn't on our passenger list. He was the cook's monkey. (The cook's duties also included supervising the motors and running a machine gun as well as his electric hot plate.) And so Tojo more or less kept the rule of the ship. While Mrs. MacArthur sat on the beach, General got his exercise by pacing our little deck."

"I figured the morning would be the dangerous time for bombers, if they knew we had slipped out, so by 2 o'clock I felt it was safe to get under way and we threaded down through the little shoaly channels between the islands, which would defy a destroyer or cruiser to follow, approaching the last one, which was our general rendezvous. In the meantime I would see the other two boats also heading for it, and when we arrived, Kelly in the 34 boat was already there and waiting. "Then there was the problem of what to do about the 32 boat, which had dumped most of its gas at dawn, and couldn't proceed much farther at high speed. This

was a rendezvous not only for our four MTBs, but also for Gen. MacArthur's second means of escape—a submarine. It had all been carefully worked out, and the submarine would bob up in this cove tomorrow. Had we been attacked or broken down, the General could have left us there and continued his trip on down to Australia by submarine."

"Even now the General was considering taking the submarine instead. The afternoon trip had been rough, and I had to answer the General frankly that I thought the night trip would be rougher, because we would head away from the islands into the open sea. Seasickness may be a joke to sailors, but it isn't to landmen."

"I will never forget how you looked when you pulled up alongside of us in the cove," said Kelly. "There was Gen. MacArthur sitting on a wicker chair, soaking wet; beside him Mrs. MacArthur, also soaking wet, but smiling bravely; and then the Chinese amah holding little Arthur MacArthur, both soaking wet and very seasick. You could see the Little Corporal was most unhappy but wouldn't admit it, and his jaw was set—just at the exact angle of his father's."

(Copyright, 1943.)

Tomorrow: Through an angry sea.

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Double-talk

explained by experts

Double-talk, that satta attia satta language, was recently discussed by three experts. One contends that the easiest way to learn this peculiar form of speech is to start out by saying "Buy War War Bonds Bonds." Another claims this form, "Buy War Bonds Buy War Bonds." The third favors "Buy War Buy War Bonds War Bonds." However you may wish to say it, Buy War Bonds—all you possibly can—today. This advertisement contributed by the makers of Saniflush and Mel'o.

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One duck (about five pounds), two sliced apples, two sliced onions, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one-half cup orange. Wash and clean the duck. Wipe dry, place apples and onion slices in the cavity. Fasten together with skewers. Fit on rack in uncovered pan. Roast an hour in moderate oven. Drain off fat and

bake another hour. Baste every 20 minutes with the salt and pepper added to the juice. Apples and onions are used to flavor the duck while it is baking.

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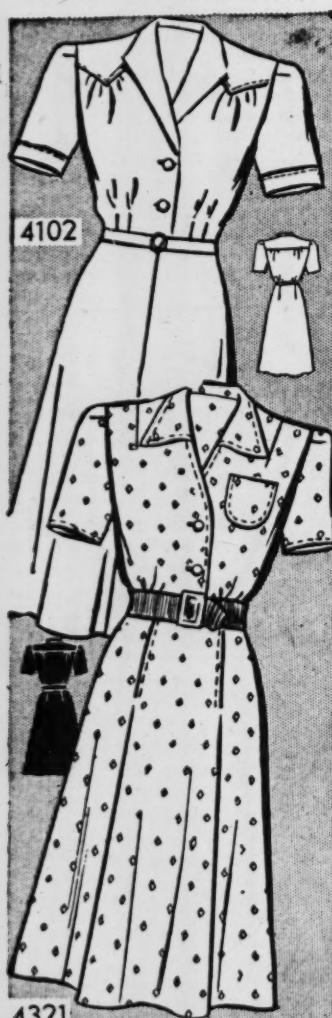


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TODAY'S PATTERN



Here's your choice of two smart shirtfrocks by Anne Adams—Patterns 4102 and 4321. Make one in plain fabric; one in print. Pattern 4102 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes three and one-fourth yards 35-inch. Pattern 4321 is available in misses' and women's sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes three and three-eighths yards 39-inch. Send 16 cents in coins for each Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly size, name, address and style number. Our Spring Pattern Book is ready! It contains a FREE dickey pattern; a special salvage design; smart, easy-to-sew spring outfits for the entire family. Send 10 cents for your copy now! Send your order to St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Pattern Department, 248 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.

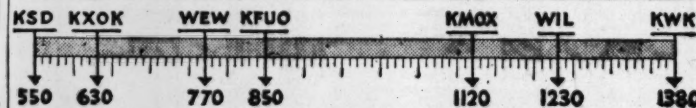
RADIO PROGRAMS FOR TODAY

RADIO FAVORITES TODAY

P. M.
7:00 KSD, Cavalcade of America: "Diary of a Fish Boat," a story of submarine warfare in the Pacific.
8:00 KMOX, Radio Theater: Joan Bennett and Preston Foster in "She Knew All the Answers."
Music.
7:30 KSD, Margaret Speaks and Alfred Wallenstein's Symphonic Orchestra.
8:00 KSD, Lily Pons and Don Voorhees' Orchestra.
8:30 KSD, Spotlight Bands.
9:00 KSD, Percussion Orchestra.
Josephine Anderson, soprano; Reinhold Schmidt, basso.
11:10 KSD, The Music You Want When You Want It.
Quiz Shows.
P. M.
8:30 KSD, Dr. L. Q. the Mental Banker.
Commentators.
P. M.
6:45 KMOX, CBS correspondents.
6:15 KSD, John W. Vandercok and NBC correspondents.
6:45 KSD, H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:55 KMOX, Cecil Brown.

Programs on the broadcast band scheduled for today include:

ST. LOUIS BROADCASTING STATIONS



550 KSD — Cavalcade of America. 7:00 P. M. — "Diary of a Fish Boat," a story of submarine warfare in the Pacific.
630 KXOK — "She Knew All the Answers." 8:00 P. M. — Joan Bennett and Preston Foster.
770 WEW — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
850 KFUO — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
1120 KMOX — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
1230 WIL — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
1350 KWK — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.

Tuesday's Programs

5:30 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
6:00 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
6:30 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
7:00 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
7:30 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
8:00 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
8:30 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
9:00 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
9:30 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
10:00 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
10:30 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
11:00 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
11:30 A. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.
12:00 P. M.
KSD — "Music You Want When You Want It." 11:10 P. M. — The Music You Want When You Want It.

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS
1. Vigor; slang.
2. Kind of sail.
3. Mountain in Alaska.
4. Pulp fruit.
5. Kind of fish.
6. Small army.
7. Want quickly.
8. Kind of electricity.
9. Floating at anchor.
10. Teat containers.
11. Pronoun.
12. It is; contr.
13. Roman road.
14. Oriental coin.
15. Swamp.
16. Famous electrician.
17. You and me.
18. Fish-bearing animals.
19. Baccalaureate.
20. Animal raised for food.
21. Only in Minnesota.
22. Portable shelter.
23. Title of a monk.
24. The herb dill.
25. Floating at anchor.
26. Comes in a can.
27. Strike violently.
28. Bitter vetch.
29. Fasten again.
30. Piece out.

DOWN
1. Broad open vessel.
2. Supervise a publication.
3. Pretentious swallower.
4. Small house.
5. Called for.
6. Performed.
7. Wards off.
8. Refreshed.
9. Those versed in the law.
10. Russian czar.
11. Loud noise.
12. Head covering.
13. Vocalists.
14. Confidence.
15. Undue speed.
16. Kind of polish.
17. The material.
18. Distant.
19. Attempt.
20. Enraged.
21. Slightly bitter crystalline substance.
22. Animal of the vessel.
23. Sanction.
24. Enraged.
25. Animal of the vessel.
26. Insect.
27. Laid apart.
28. Bury.
29. Musical char-
30. Brave man.
31. Garden element.
32. Kind of duck.
33. Philippine mountains.

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The Boaster —By Elsie Robinson

DESPISE boasters. I think they're a pest and a bore. I think that boasting is just about the most stupid and vulgar act which the human animal can commit and I'm sure that no thoroughly civilized, mature person would dream of boasting. And yet I'm ALWAYS BOASTING MYSELF.

I'm always talking about the wonderful things I've done—the interesting people I've met—the flattering remarks they've made to me. Half of it isn't true. And nobody believes that it is true. And I know that nobody believes it! Yet on I go—boasting my own praises—I try to make myself look like a million dollars and the other fellow like thirty cents.

Am I enjoying myself while I do this? Indeed I'm not! I'm LOATHING MYSELF. I sit there and listen to my own mouth making a fool of itself—making me common and ridiculous—making people laugh at me and despise me. I see the contempt in their eyes and I shudder and hate myself and long to crawl through the crack in the floor.

But do I stop boasting? No—I boast louder than ever! Why? I know perfectly well why, though the reason may surprise you. I boast—I pretend to be brave and wise and wonderful and well-behaved—BECAUSE I KNOW I'M NOT.

But I do stop and smirk and tell the fine things people have said about me because, in my secret heart, I'm frightened and tired and discouraged and terribly lonely. But I don't want anyone to know it.

Movie Time

AMBASSADOR

"Yankee Doodle Dandy," at 10:15, 1:35, 4:00, 6:45 and 9:21.

FOX

"Road to Morocco," at 12:30, 3:37, 6:45 and 9:51; "Sisters of Chance," at 2:21, 5:28 and 8:35.

LOEW'S

"Stand By for Action," at 10:15, 1:10, 4:05, 7 and 9:55; "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," at 12:24, 3:19, 6:14 and 9:09.

MISSOURI

"Once Upon a Honeymoon," at 2:18, 5:55 and 9:32; "You Can't Escape Forever," at 1, 4:37 and 8:14.

ST. LOUIS

"Cat People," at 7:01 and 10:03; "Busses Roar," at 6 and 9:02.

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Beware Coughs

That Hang On

Cremulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Cremulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

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For Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

SKIN CARE that brings the SMILE of RELIEF
Cleanse skin daily with mild Resinol Soap—then apply soothing, medicated Resinol Ointment to any itchy, irritated or pimply, externally caused. Try it! See how refreshingly soothed and smooth your skin feels! At all drug stores. Why not buy now?

RESINOL OINTMENT AND SOAP

OUCH! MY BACK

Relieve muscular back-ache with powerful OMEGA OIL

Oh me—Oh my! How's a man going to get with his back tied in knots from painful, stiff muscles? Try good old Omega Oil. Rub it on. It rubs right into the skin and goes to work fast. Through three generations Omega has been a blessing to thousands. Extra strong, but won't burn. Only 35¢ at all drug stores.

Honey Fruit Bread Pudding

Three cups bread cubes (about one-half inch), one-third cup honey, two tablespoons butter or margarine, melted; one teaspoon grated orange rind; one-fourth teaspoon nutmeg; one-fourth teaspoon lemon rind; two eggs, beaten; one-half teaspoon vanilla; one-fourth teaspoon salt; two cups hot milk, one cup peaches or other fruit.

Mix ingredients and pour into baking dish. Bake in a pan of hot water for 45 minutes in moderate oven. Serve with cream.

★TOP O' THE TOWN★

—2 Floor Shows
FRANK LAYTON, Tenor, M. C. FRANK A. COLE, Comedian
BAR OPENS AT NOON
Clara & Delmar RO. 8429

DELICIOUS! NUTRITIOUS!
DRINK **B-1**
LEMON-LIME
YOU'LL LIKE B-1 LEMON-LIME BEVERAGE... 11 UNITS OF VITAMIN B-1 IN EACH 5¢ BOTTLE.

Amusements

AMERICAN MARKET
Positively Last 8 Times
NIGHTLY MATS. WED.-SAT. 8:30
(No one seated during first scene)
Good Seats Available—
All Prices, All Performances
THE MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH

Lawrence
in the Best Musical in America!
LADY IN THE DARK
COMPANY OF 100
2 WEEKS Beg. MONDAY NIGHT
Seats On Sale Wednesday
SEASON'S MUSICAL TREAT
GEORGE GERSHWIN & DU BOIS HAYWARD'S

Porty-Bess
TODD DUNCAN and ETTA MOTEN
ALEXANDER SMALLER—Conductors
NIGHTLY, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45
MATS. WED.-SAT., 8:00 to 12:30

ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
LUBOSCHUTZ & NEMENOFF
Internationally Famous Duo-Pianists
Tickets, Mat. and Eve., 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 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Beauty and the Beasts

LET DADDY
ALONE! KIDS
IS NECESSARY FO
MILES AN'
GALS?'

1

THE
DRESS
WAS
THE
LAST
THING
I
SAW
OF
HER
FALLEN
YET

BUT THERE'S ALWAYS
A FIRST
TIME
GAMAZZ!



THAT SENTRY
IS TOO NEAR—
WE'LL SEE YOU
AND CLIMB
THE POLE

BUT LOOK! WE HAVE GONE
FASTER THAN I THOUGHT!
LIGHTS OF BRIMSTONE BAY
BEHIND THE SKY!

IF I HAVE
ANY LUCK—
HE WON'T SEE
THIS ROPE!

ALL ITEMS SELF-EXPLANATORY

"No, I'm just fiddling around—with a shortage of so many things now I'm bound to stumble on something useful!"

[illegible]

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN By Lee Falk and

**THEY'RE HORRIBLE NOW,
GET THEM OUT.**

**NOW WE'LL SEE HOW WE GOT
INTO THIS PLACE THAT HAS NO
DOORS OR
WINDOWS**

**IN FOUR PAGES—HE
MAY BE A LITTLE
BIT
MAD**

**AND YOU'RE RIGHT
ABOUT
THAT**

IT IS NOT HARD, FRIEND
TO FIND OUT WHAT A MAN
IS THINKING.

BUT LOOK! WE HAVE GONE
TO THE NEXT LEVEL.

Phil Davis

SUNFLOWER STREET—By Tom Little and Tom Sim

TALKIN' 'BOUT
SPORTS, PAD HENY---
JUS FO WE LEF, WE
WENT FISHIN IN BLUE
LAKE---WE HAD TO TAKE
A WELL-DIGGER AN DRILL
FORTY FEETS BERO WE
STUCK WATER---AN
DEN WE SUNK A
ROPE LINE

DID
YOU
SEE DE
HEAD-
MAN
FISH?

WE SHO'D ID,
WE TAKIN' 'BOUT
BAD LUCK---WE'S
BEEN TRYIN TO
KETCH HIM FO YEARS
AN WE KOTCH HIM!--
--- BUT DE HOLE
WUS SO LITTLE WE
COULDN'T PULL HIM
THROUGH IT

PULSE IS SETTLED WEAKER!!

WILL BE IN THE HANDS OF GOOD DR. STREEMANN FOR KODIAK ISLAND.

I MEANT TO HELP THE GOOD AND SHREWD SECRET AGENTS CUT OUT THE COMMUNIST LINES—

NO ONE AROUND!

THIS WAS CLOUTERED THROUGH TODAY—A TON OF GAMES! DO THE TRICK!

THESE GAMES!

JANE ARDEN—By Monte Barrett and Russell R.

LET'S GET GOING -
THIS IS ONLY
A START -

THAT SPENTRY
IS TOO NEAR -
I'LL SEE YOU
IF YOU CLIMB
THIS POLE -

IF I HAVE
AN LOOK -
I'VE GOTT SEE
THIS POLE!